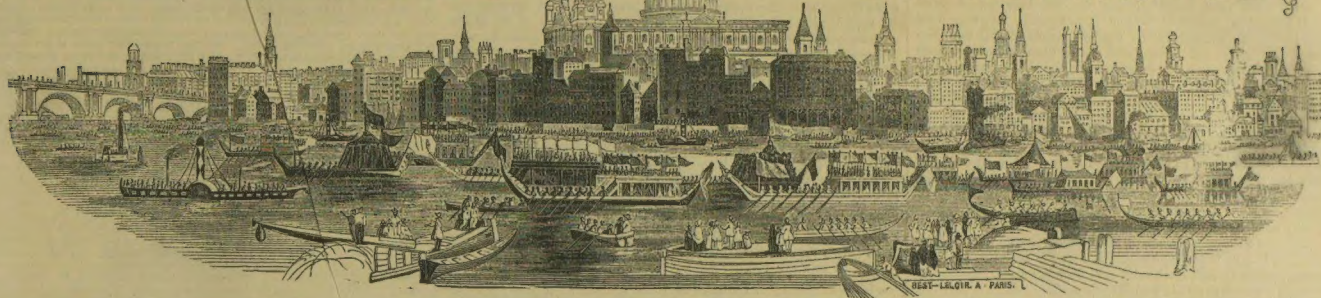


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1851.

{ TWO NUMBERS, 1s.
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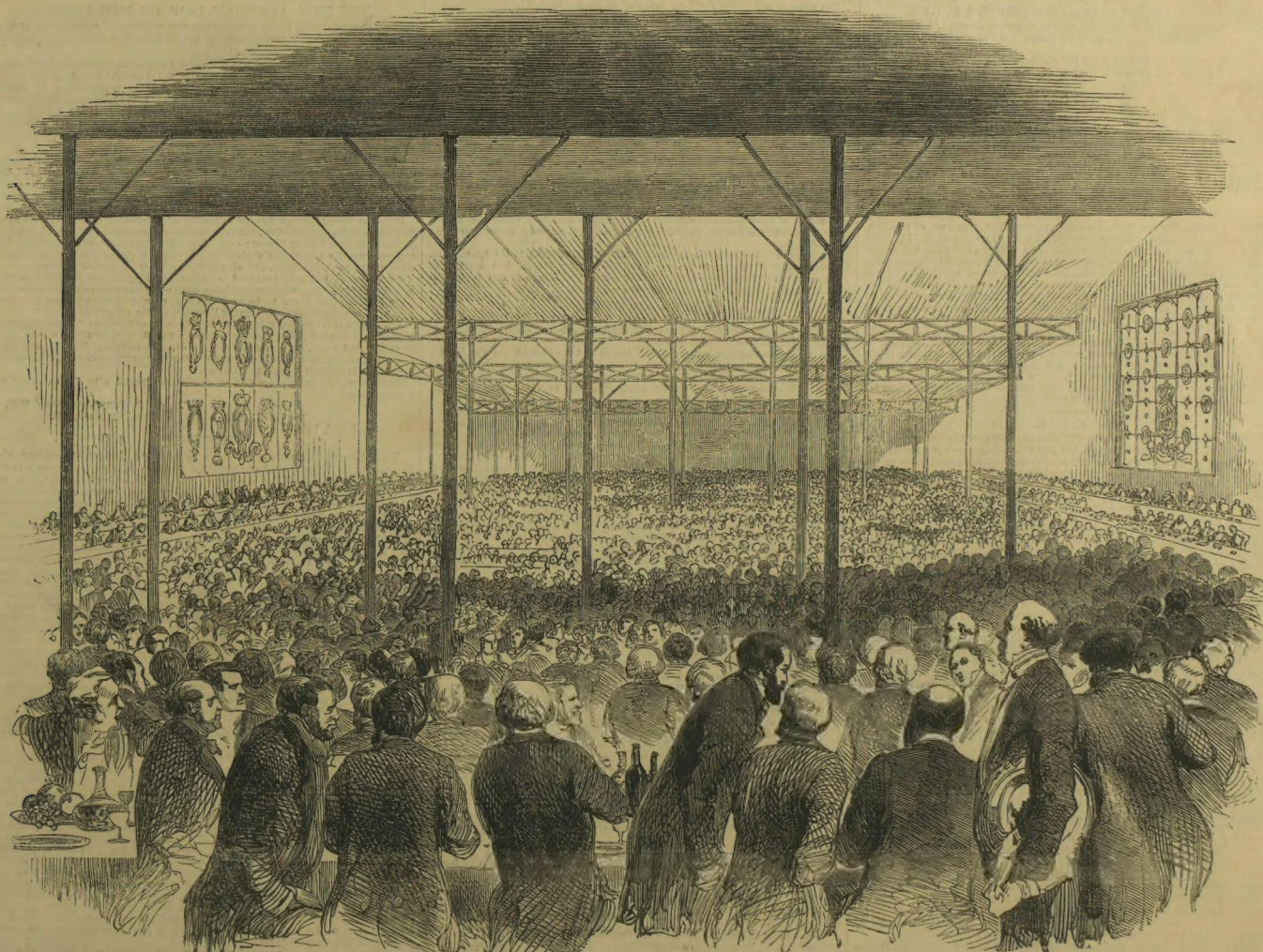
THE NEW SYSTEM OF TAXATION.

THE late Sir Robert Peel was not a man who courted popularity. If what he thought his duty demanded it, he braved odium and censure, the loss of friends, and the bitterness of enemies. All the ties that public men consider the most dear he was willing to sacrifice to his sense of right and justice. His brilliant and useful life was a continuous record of such high resolves manfully carried out. But it may be doubted whether, on one great occasion, he did not strive to catch the support of the poorer classes, by means which were not in strict accordance with the justice which was in other instances the guiding-star of his policy. When he reformed the commercial tariff, and prepared the way for the abolition of the Corn-laws, he extended the principle of direct taxation in a manner which showed the skilful contriver rather than the severely just and conscientious statesman. In imposing a war-tax in time of peace, in order that the poor and industrious might have cheaper food, and that trade, commerce, and manufactures might be allowed their natural expansion, it was not necessary to commit a new injustice. It was, perhaps, expedient for the moment; but it was neither just nor safe, considered with regard to the future, that in relieving the bulk of the people from some portion of the burden of indirect taxation, he should have placed the whole burden of the direct imposts upon the shoulders of a few. In doing this, he introduced a new and dangerous principle, to which it was not thought worth while to make any determined resistance, because

the great Minister only asked the innovation for a short and transitional period, and because the injustice committed against the few possessing more than £150 per annum was felt to be the means of relieving all other classes in the country—those few included among the rest—from still more serious and injurious burdens.

But now, when the whole current of our financial legislation, supported by public opinion, runs in favour of the perpetuation of direct taxation and of the diminution of all taxes that impede the legitimate and wholesome developments of trade and industry, it becomes of the utmost importance that Sir Robert Peel's arrangement of the Property and Income Tax should be carefully reconsidered. If he introduced a measure partial in its operation and unjust in its pressure, there is no reason why the statesmen who have followed him should, in admiration of his general policy, imitate him in its flaws, and why they should commit an injustice permanently which he never intended should endure beyond a short and stipulated period. But the present Ministry, it would appear, have not only determined to uphold the policy of their illustrious predecessor with regard to the arbitrary assumption that no one possessing property or earning income of a less amount than £150 per annum should be called upon to pay the property and income tax, but they have extended the principle in another direction. The Chancellor of the Exchequer—beyond all comparison the most inefficient Minister of modern times—has not clearness of vision to see, or courage to follow out, the real financial policy of Sir Robert Peel, but contents himself with imitating it in its

weakest and most objectionable parts. Because that statesman, in an emergency which has passed away, and to secure an object which is no longer necessary, relieved of liability to the income and property tax the possessors of £149 19s. 11d. per annum, Sir Charles Wood thinks it incumbent upon him to relieve from the burden of his new house tax all houses paying a rental under £20 per annum, or six-sevenths of the whole house property of the kingdom. If that be not the reason which has actuated Sir Charles Wood, we confess our inability to discover any other. Nothing can be more ill-judged, more unjust, or more dangerous, than such a course of legislation. If we must have a house tax, and a property and income tax—if the necessities of the State are such that the Government cannot dispense with both or either of them, the least that can be done is, that these inevitable evils should be made to press as fairly as possible upon all. There is no class in the country, however humble, which is not directly as well as indirectly interested in the stability of the Government, and in the inviolability of public credit; and there is no class that ought to be entirely relieved from contributing, according to its means, towards that fund of taxation without which the whole social fabric must fall to pieces. The attempt of Sir Robert Peel, in the first instance, and the more glaring and inexcusable attempt of Sir Charles Wood and Lord John Russell at the present time, to affix the weight of taxation upon the minority, within a limit arbitrarily fixed, is unjust and inexpedient. If, while Sir



THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S MEETING AT WINDSOR.—THE PAVILION DINNER IN THE HOME PARK.—(SEE PAGE 80.)

Charles Wood is employed on the one hand in relieving the mass of the people from burdens that must be borne under the penalty of bankruptcy and revolution, Lord John Russell is employed on the other in extending the suffrage among those very persons whom Sir Charles Wood permits to live tax free, who very naturally expect, at no distant time, to see a recklessness in the expenditure of the public money, to which, with all our past extravagance as a nation, we have hitherto been unaccustomed. If the principle be a correct one, that there should be no taxation without representation, the converse should be equally correct, that there should be no representation without taxation. If our Parliaments are to be elected under Lord John Russell's new Reform Bill by people living in houses paying less than £20 rent, and in the enjoyment of incomes somewhat less than £150 per annum; and if the principle is to be conceded that such remissions of taxation from one class, and impositions upon another, are just and proper, it is not difficult to foresee that Communism, such as would gladden the hearts of M. Proudhon and M. Cabet, though it have no dwelling-place in France, will soon find a home and sanctuary in England. The "haves" will be at the mercy of the "have-nots," with or without the ballot; and Parliaments elected by the many will have no business so popular as to mulct the few.

The only safe, because the only just, principle to go upon—if there must be a property-tax and a house-tax—is to make all property and all houses fairly liable. There is no sanctity in £149 per annum, which should enable its possessor to escape the contribution which falls upon £151; and there is nothing about a nineteen guinea house which should enable its occupier to enjoy the protection of law and government without paying for it, in the same proportion as the man who occupies another house rated a pound or a shilling higher. But the whole system is based upon an error and a wrong, and ought to be manfully resisted. We have not a word to say against direct taxation, or against those two forms of it to which we have more particularly alluded. On the contrary, we believe the system of direct taxation to be the most salutary of all systems; and if but made impartial in its operation, and accompanied by measures of relief from imposts that interfere with trade and industry, it is likely to work well, and give satisfaction to all classes; but against the system, as interpreted by the present Government, we feel called upon to protest. Such exemptions as Sir Robert Peel introduced, and Sir Charles Wood extended, are direct encouragements to political and personal dishonesty. They undermine the morality of the nation. They teach the people to evade the payments expected of them, and are fraught with present injustice and with future mischief.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE REV. SIR HENRY RIVERS, BART.

This worthy Baronet died suddenly at his residence, Rhode Hill, near Lyme Regis, on the 7th inst., aged 72. On the afternoon of that day he walked out alone, and on returning home was seized with a fit of apoplexy, which terminated fatally. Sir Henry was the fifth baronet of his family, and the 8th in descent from Sir John Rivers, Kt., of Chafford, in Kent, Lord Mayor of London twice, Queen Elizabeth. He married, 2d May, 1812, Charlotte, daughter of Samuel Laing, Esq., and had a numerous issue. The eldest surviving son is now Sir James Francis Rivers, Bart. The Rectory of Martyr Wootton, Hants, was held by the late Sir Henry for more than 30 years.

SIR EDWARD HARDINGE JOHN STRACEY, BART., OF RACKHEATH HALL, NORFOLK.

This venerable Baronet died on the 14th inst., at Rackheath Hall, aged 82. He was the eldest son of the late Edward Stracey, of Rackheath, who was created a Baronet October 3, 1818, and grandson of Sir John Stracey, Knight, Recorder of London. Sir Edward married, July 17, 1810, Ann, daughter and heir of William Brooksbank, Esq., of the Beach, county of Chester, but that lady died without issue in 1832. The Baronetcy now devolves on Sir Edward's brother.

SIR JOHN AUGUSTUS FRANCIS SIMPKINSON, Q.C., F.R.S.

This death of this learned advocate, one of Her Majesty's Counsel, occurred on the 8th inst., at his residence, 21, Bedford-place. Sir Francis had attained his 70th year.

He was the only son of the Rev. John Simpkinson, M.A., rector of Cliffe, and vicar of Cobham, Surrey, by Renée, second daughter and co-heiress of Abraham Wesselskott, private secretary, an aide-de-camp to Peter the Great, and afterwards his ambassador to the court of Vienna. Sir Francis was one of the oldest members of the Bar, standing third in seniority of the Queen's Counsel. He had been leader of the Equity Court of Exchequer before its abolition, and enjoyed an extensive practice, especially in the cases, in which department he was second only to the late Mr. Toles. He was a Bench of Lincoln's Inn, and had been treasurer in 1845, the year in which Her Majesty opened the new hall and library, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood. He was married to Mary, daughter of J. Griffin, Esq., and sister to Lady Franklin, by whom he has left several children.

SIR GEORGE SMITH GIBBS.

Sir George Smith Gibbs, M.D., an eminent physician, was son of the Rev. George Gibbs, D.D., Rector of Woodborough, Wilts. He was born in 1771. He was educated at, and became a fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. His career in the medical profession was very successful. He practised for many years in Bath, and was appointed physician extraordinary to Queen Charlotte. He was also a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in London, and he received the honour of knighthood. Sir George Gibbs earned further distinction as an author. He wrote some popular treatises on the Bath waters, and various papers in the "Philosophical Transactions," in "Nicholson's," in "Tullock's," and in the "Lancet" Transactions.

Sir George, who had for some years retired from the profession, and was in the commission of the peace for the counties of Dorset, a daughter, and the late Edward Sealey, Esq., of Bridgewater, and Castle-Hill, Wilts. Nether Stovey, which lady died in 1822; he married secondly a daughter of the late Captain Thomas Chapman, of the 23rd Regiment. Sir George Gibbs died on the 23rd ultimo, at Sidmouth, Devonshire, aged eighty.

DR. M. MOIR.

It is with deep regret that we have to add to our Obituary the honoured name of Dr. Moir, of Musselburgh—the gifted "Delta" of *Blackwood's Magazine*. He died at Musselburgh, on Sunday, the 6th inst. His loss will be severely felt in the medical and in the literary world. Dr. Moir was one of the first contributors to *Blackwood*, and in this month's Number his "Lament of Selim" appears. A collection of poetry, he stood deservedly high; and the crowded audiences collected together last winter by his late lectures on the subject will not soon forget the impression then received.

The Doctor leaves a widow and eight children, the eldest married to Dr. Scott, the partner of his father-in-law. By his fellow-townsmen—by all, indeed, who knew him—Moir was much beloved; and at the request of the inhabitants of Musselburgh, his funeral was a public one.

EDWARD QUILLINAN, ESQ.

This accomplished gentleman, whose death occurred after a few days' illness, was distinguished as a superior scholar and an able critic. A passion of style, and a pungency of remark, altogether different in nature, characterised the compositions which he now and then contributed to the periodical press. For many years past Mr. Quillinan had taken up his abode in the lovely valley between Ambleside and Rydal, near the residence of William Wordsworth, in whose recently published biography frequent and honourable mention occurs of his name. He married, in 1812, Miss Jane Cheever, daughter of the late Captain Sir George Erskine, Bart. (who lost his life by a melancholic accident, 24th June, 1822); and, secondly, the only daughter of the poet Wordsworth, whom he also lost about four years ago.

Early in life Mr. Quillinan served as a cavalry officer.

Charitable bequest by the late Abraham G. H. Battersby, Esq., banker, Gloucester.—To the British Infirmary, £500; British Church Missionary Society, £200; British Church Pastoral Aid Society, £200; British Moravians, £100; Bristol Orphan Asylum, £100; Bristol Protestant Society, £100; Bristol Dispensary, £100; Bristol Foreign Bible Society, £100; Scripture-Readers' Society, £100; and to St. David's College, Lampeter, £100. The deceased's personal and funded property paid a duty of £20,000; the residue he has left among his children.

Miss Mary Bennett, of Nantwich, Cheshire, has bequeathed £100 to the Society of Queen Anne, for the augmentation of the Rectory of Nantwich; £400 to St. Edmund Widdow's Charity, at Nantwich, for the benefit of the occupiers of Widdow's Almshouses; and £100 to the poor of Malpas.

Mrs Mary Price of Eversing, Essex, has left to the National School in Lymington, £50, and the same sum to the Freydon School, near Day School. To the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen, and the Consumption Hospital, each a legacy of £10.

The Wills of Baron Dairs, Baron De Hiale, and Dudley, Baron De Grouchy, Countess Spencer, and Sir Thomas Whitehead, &c., &c., &c., Admoral Cochet, Sir Francis, Sir John, Sir Chapman S. Romaine, C.B., and the Rev. Sir Robert Affleck, have been administered to.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The debate in the Legislative Assembly on the Report of the Committee in favour of the Revision of the Constitution, commenced on Monday. Amongst the speakers who have delivered their opinions on the question, the most distinguished are the Legitimist statesmen, MM. de Falloux and Berryer, and the head of the moderate Republicans, Com. Cavaignac—the two former, of course, in favour of the adoption of the Monarchical form of Government and of the Revision of the Constitution in that sense; the latter against the Revision, with the view of maintaining the Republic intact. With respect to the charge made against Com. Cavaignac, of asserting the "divine right" of the Republic over every other form of Government, he repudiated it in the following words:—"I have been accused of saying that the Republic was of divine right. That is an invention of our adversaries, who, knowing that things of divine right find little favour in France, have cleverly applied the expression to the Republic. What I said was, that a government which permitted its principle to be discussed was a dead government; and that is not an axiom, but a fact. Since I said that, we have gained a victory which I did not hope for. Your committee has admitted that you, the Legislative Assembly, have no right to put the question between the Republic and Monarchy. But here I observe a strange contradiction in the conclusion of your committee. You cannot decide on that great question and you are to abandon it to a constituent to be controlled by you. It is a distinctly and hypocritical way of solving so great a question to leave it to chance. The moment you admit that you have no right to raise that question yourselves, you prove that you have no right to call upon a constituent to do so. However what I said passed over the head of our adversaries, and it was that there is something above the constitution. That something they call the national power; we call it the national sovereignty, which is by no means the same thing. The people have the power in fact to make as many revolutions as they please, but it is not the basis upon which you would establish society in France? When you have established your monarchy by virtue of the principle that the people have the power to do as they like, will you allow us to come here and propose to appeal again to the people to dismiss their Monarch? If you say 'Yes, I like the liberty of telling you that you do not know yourselves,' (laughter.) Show me a monarchy which shall not be a negation or an abdication of the great principle of national sovereignty, and then I will allow you to discuss the liberty of the Republic. You may, perhaps, speak of the national sovereignty expressed in the charter of 1830. That was a false national sovereignty, recognised for an hour, but long enough to commit suicide, the true sovereignty is that which cannot deny itself, cannot abdicate. If you say that national sovereignty is only an accident, then, indeed, the Republic is but a form; but the moment you admit that sovereignty to be a principle, you admit the Republic to be a right." (loud applause on the Left.)

M. Berryer was called up by the arguments of the Socialist member, M. Michel (de Bourges), who had contended that the vital question was the difference that existed between capital and labour, and which, if not settled, would peril society—that Monarchy could not adjust those differences, for Monarchy was necessarily capital, and would protect its interests exclusively. That it was evident, therefore, that Monarchy could never effect the desired reconciliation between capital and labour; and that it was only the Republic could accomplish that task.

M. Berryer, in reply to this extraordinary speech, after expressing his intention to support the proposition of the committee, boldly vindicated the principles of Monarchy against the Revolution, and then attacked the opinions of the preceding speaker respecting capital and labour—exposing their fallacy with great ability and felicity of argument and illustration.

Out of doors, however, the question appears to excite little interest, as it seems to be taken for granted on all sides that the report of the committee will be rejected.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree, dated the 15th, from the President of the Republic, and countersigned by the Minister of War, appointing General Magnan, commander of the 4th military division (Strasbourg), to the command in chief of the army of Paris, in place of General Baraguay d'Hilliers, whose resignation has been accepted. General Magnan is a Bonapartist, and his appointment has already created much dissatisfaction.

The revenue returns for the first six months of the present year show a considerable increase as compared with the same months of the past year.

Several of the Paris journals state that the Prefect of the Seine has left Paris for London, to invite the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition to a banquet at the Hotel de Ville.

PORTUGAL.

Accounts from Lisbon to the 9th inst. mention that the re-constructed Ministry of the Interior is as follows:—President of the Council, with the War Department, Count Saldanha; Senhor Rodrigo da Fonseca Megalhes, Home Department; the Bishop of Algarve, Justice and Ecclesiastical; Jervis d'Albuquerque, Foreign Affairs; Francisco, Finance; and Pereira de Mello, Marine and Colonies. The new Ministry is composed of individuals possessing a fair share of ability and some public confidence, but it is even now doubtful whether they will be able to give satisfaction and carry on the affairs of the State.

A mission has been formed to inquire into the military penal code.

The mission to London has been declined by Count Lavrado.

UNITED STATES.

The intelligence this week from New York is to the 5th inst.; but it is of little importance.

Some interest has been excited in New York by a requisition from Mr. Bulwer, the British Minister, to the United States Government, for the extradition of a deserter from the British army in New Brunswick. The accused was charged with the murder of a British soldier, and was alleged to have been in the United States under the conditions of the treaty. He was a man of some intelligence, and conducted his own case at the primary examination with a good deal of shrewdness. The decision of the court was that the accused should be discharged, and not extradited, and in consequence of this the British Minister, Mr. Bulwer, was still in Massachusetts giving concerts to crowded audiences.

An agent of the Sandwich Islands Government is stated to be already at Washington, asking a "protectorate from the United States," or desiring annexation to the Kingdom. It is added that the Sandwich Islands, the Canary Islands, the people, in view of annexation and a Republican form of Government. Popular sentiment in the United States is naturally favourable to the annexation of these islands, as giving this Republic complete command over a large portion of the Pacific, and advancing dominion half-way across the ocean towards Asia.

Intelligence from California had been received at New York to the 1st of June, by the steamer *Prometheus*. Nearly 3,000,000 dollars of gold had arrived at Panama, on the way to New York. San Francisco and Stockton had been both almost rebuilt. The mining accounts were very good.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Accounts have been received this week in anticipation of the Overland Mail, dated respectively, Calcutta, the 2nd, and Madras the 9th of June; Hong-Kong, the 23rd, and Singapore the 31st of May.

We thus learn that the aspect of matters at the north-west frontier is of a more pacific character than it has been lately. The bilineer is still quiet; no apprehensions of any immediate outbreak are entertained; and all our own troops have been withdrawn from the advanced posts to which they had been moved in expectation of an outbreak.

Lahore the European troops were suffering greatly from fever, generated by the miasma arising from numerous stagnant pools in the neighbourhood.

This source of disease is, however, about to be removed by the Government. During the storm with Southern India was visited in the commencement of May the bridge in prospect of Calcutta, near the Canjura, near Trinchnopoly, sustained serious damage. The progress of this important and expensive work has been singularly slow and unfortunate. People are beginning to surmise that a change in the engineering department would not be inadvisable.

From the kingdom of Oude the latest advices are dated the 23d of May. The Zemindar of Kupraden has evacuated that fort, but has not yet fled into another stronghold. Captains Magnus and Bunbury have cannonaded it for nine days, and at last shot him out. Lucknow has just been the scene of most riotous proceeding, causing the loss of more than 20 men killed and wounded. The scene of action was at Hossainabad.

Simla, says the *Madras Athenaeum*, at present holds within its coils retreats the greater portion of the official aristocracy of India. The Governor-General and suite, the Commander-in-Chief, the Lieutenant-Governor, the members of the North-western provinces; the magnates of the Punjab; with an exceeding great army of collectors, magistrates, majors, and captains, have all sought shelter on its breezy heights from the last days of an Indian summer, and the mild severity of autumnal weather. The progress of this important and expensive work has been singularly slow and unfortunate. People are beginning to surmise that a change in the engineering department would not be inadvisable.

From Calcutta the advices received confirm the account of the sequel of the quiet Watson.

From Singapore we learn that the cholera, which had broken out some six weeks previously, is estimated to have swept away nearly one thousand persons, Malays, Chinese, and natives of India. At the date above mentioned, however, the disease had subsided, but on the Malayan peninsula the most fearful ravages were being made, especially amongst the inhabitants of Calantan, Tringnam, and Pahang. The cholera had likewise broken out in Siam and Cochin China, where its ravages were unmitigated by medicine, reliance being placed in Congress.

From the news that the insurgents in the Kwang provinces were still in force, and preparations were actively carried on at Canton against them.

The Netherlands Government have awarded £70 to Henry Isaacs, the constable to the committee of bankers, for his exertions in apprehending, in Rosemary-lane, three parties implicated in a great robbery in Amsterdam in March last. It appears that through Isaacs' perseverance a large portion of the stolen property, amounting to between £3000 and £4000 was recovered, and returned to its owner.

The German paper, *Gazette d'Ansburg*, publishes a letter from Constantinople, dated June 25th, in which it is stated that France has signified to the Ottoman Porte that she would accept Abd-ul-Kader free on the condition that the Porte would take charge of him, and would keep him under its strict surveillance. The Porte, adds the writer, has not accepted this proposal.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN IN WARWICKSHIRE.

On Monday evening, the 7th instant, died at the village of Stoneleigh, near Kenilworth, "Widow Goode," at the remarkable age of 102 years. Her maiden name was Sarah Parsons; she was born February 10, 1749, at Shuttle Hill, in the parish of Berkswell, Warwickshire, and was the youngest of twelve children, most of whom lived to a very great age; she had resided in Stoneleigh village, and been a tenant of Lord Leich and his family for 52 years. She married in 1781 Thomas Goode, her fellow-servant, who died in 1838. She enjoyed perfect health, and but rarely experienced any of the pains which are so frequently the companions of advanced life; she was in possession of every faculty; walked well, was surprisingly quick in catching up the slightest word addressed to her; she had good eyesight, and her memory was wonderfully retentive, rendering her conversation very interesting. She was remarkably gentle in her disposition, even and cheerful in her temper, and expressed herself much pleased with the visits of strangers.



"WIDOW GOODE," DIED AT STONELEIGH, JULY 7, 1851, AGED 102 YEARS.

In April, 1849, after she had attained her 100th year, she went to Warwick, and gave clear evidence at the assizes held in that town before the present Lord Chancellor, then Lord Chief Justice Wylde, when she excited the astonishment of a crowded court by the intelligence of her replies.

THE NEW AUSTRIAN LAW OF THE PRESS.

The following are the terms in which the new provisional Austrian law of the press is drawn up.—After the preamble, Article 1, entitled "The Suppression of Periodical Publications," runs thus:—

1st. There is a periodical publication assumes a character adverse to the Throne, to the unity and the integrity of the empire, to religion, to morals, or especially to the fundamental principles of society, or to the maintenance of public peace and order, the Stadtholder of the district where such publication exists may, after two warnings, suppress the same for the space of three months. A longer or a total suppression may be pronounced by the ministerial council. There is no appeal from the decision of the Stadtholder.

THE PROHIBITION OF FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

2nd. Foreign publications may be forbidden by the Minister of the Interior throughout the whole empire. The prohibition of a foreign publication includes also the prohibition of the circulation of the same, either at home or abroad, in translation, or the publication of any writing of like contents, or of any part thereof.

3rd. The Post-office is forbidden to receive or to transmit any prohibited publication, and the introduction, the sale, the announcement, and the circulation of the same is forbidden to every one. For the maintenance of the public order and security, the constituted authorities are under obligation to seize on all prohibited foreign publications, and all publications having similar contents.

4th. All those are to be regarded as circulators of prohibited publications, and punished accordingly, who forward them from one place to another or contribute thereto, who order them to be sent to them, or who distribute them in public places, in reading-rooms, circulating libraries, or any other places.

5th. Every attempt to publish or to distribute a publication temporarily suppressed will be punished by the payment of a fine of from 50 to 200 florins, and, in aggravated cases, by an imprisonment of three months. The same punishment is attached to the introduction, the sale, the announcement, or the circulation of a prohibited foreign publication.

The Minister of the Interior and of Justice is charged with the execution of this ordinance.

FRANCIS JOSEPH, M.P. F. SCHWARZENBERG, M.P.
—BACH, M.P. K. KRAUS, M.P.

Vienna, July 6, 1851.

THE DERBY FAMILY AND THE TOWN OF PRESTON.—When the late Earl of Derby entered Parliament for Preston, in 1796, this town was the winter residence, as well as the resort at other times, of his lordship's and the other aristocratic families of Lancashire, although, from the recent introduction of the cotton trade, it was beginning to lose the character for exclusive gentility which it had so long enjoyed, and which obtained for it the name it yet bears of "Proud Preston." The Earl's father was a native of Preston, and received a portion of his education at the grammar school in this town. His grandfather was also born in Preston; and his great-grandfather, the eleventh Earl, served the office of Mayor of Preston in the years 1731-32. The inhabitants of Preston, at the time the late Earl first represented the town, numbered about 7000 or 8000; the introduction of the cotton trade had just given an impulse to the population, which had been almost stationary at about 6000 for nearly two centuries. The corporation allying itself with the new interest, was strong enough in a few years afterwards to divide with the Stanley family the representation of the town; their joint nomination, though often assailed, was triumphant until the year 1826. The small genteel borough has now risen to be an important manufacturing town, of 70,000 inhabitants; and its representation, though gained sometimes by very questionable means, is at any rate no longer at the disposal of a peer or a coterie of aldermen. Great, indeed, are other changes. The extension of trade and the rapidity of communication with the great metropolises have displaced the nobility and gentry from the scene of action; the Earl of Derby being one of the last to depart; and the completion of the change from the old to the new régime was characteristically marked by the razing of an ancient mansion of the Stanley family in the town, to make way for a row of shops.

Jews' OATH OF ABJURATION.—(A bill intimated an act to regulate the mode of administering the oath of abjuration to persons professing the Jewish religion.)—Whereas Her Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion are by law capable of being elected to serve as members of the House of Commons, and of holding divers offices in respect of which they are or may be required to take an oath of abjuration, and it is expedient to direct in what manner that oath should in all cases be administered to persons professing the said religion; be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this behalf assembled, and by the authority of the same, that whosoever any of Her Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion shall present himself to take the said oath of abjuration, the words "upon the true faith of a Christian" shall be omitted out of the said oath in administering the same to such person; and the taking of the said oath by such person, professing the Jewish religion, without the words aforesaid, in like manner as Jews are admitted to be sworn to give evidence in courts of justice, shall be deemed to be a sufficient taking of the oath of abjuration.

The number of ships built at the port of Sunderland during the half-year ending June 30, 1851, is 31,693. There is an aggregate of 35,500 tons of shipping now on the stocks at Sunderland.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY.

The House had a short sitting at noon. The Woods and Forests Bill was read a third time and passed, after a few observations from Lord Duncan, who described it as one of the most important measures of the session.

A brief debate took place upon the motion for the third reading of the Civil Bill (Irish Bill). The third reading was carried, and the bill was passed, after an unimportant attempt to amend it in conformity with the wishes of the House.

Several other bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

LORD CAMPBELL presented a petition against the continuance of the Crystal Palace. His Lordship stated that the first name in the list was that of his learned Brother, Mr. Justice Crosswell, and amongst other names of the greatest respectability and distinction were those of the venerable mother of the Earl of Clarendon, and of the sister of Lord Auckland. The petitioners expressed a wish, which he believed was unanimous amongst persons of all classes, that at the termination of the Crystal Palace, the matter in question should be in history, and several clergymen joined in the prayer of the petition, who desired, for the sake of morality, that the Commissioners should not be absolved from the solemn pledge which they had given that the Building should be removed. An answer was given to the petitioners by the Earl of Clarendon, who stated that the petitioners were not to be considered as the ground of which he believed was, that the health and enjoyment of the people would be promoted by allowing the Crystal Palace to remain in its place. To show, however, that it would be the reverse of healthy, the noble Lord read a passage from an article in the last number of the *Quarterly Review*, on the subject of what the noble Lord called a "visitory scheme." Mr. Peacock, in his own part, if the Crystal Palace were to be retained at all, he (Lord Campbell) thought it would be best to convert it into a shower-bath; for, however admirably adapted it was to the purposes for which it was intended, it had now become essentially a place of resort for the masses of the people, and a shower of rain came on. That would probably be the last time when he should have the opportunity of raising his voice on the subject, for he should be obliged to leave town early to-morrow in the discharge of his duty to administer justice to her Majesty's subjects, and he could not believe that the two Houses of Parliament would assume the functions of the Pope, and absolve Governments and individuals from the solemn promises which they had given.

The Earl of Auckland presented a petition from the Archbishops and Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, against the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill; also a very large number of petitions to the same effect from places in Cork, Limerick, Tipperary, and other counties in Ireland.

THE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER.

The Bishop of Oxford, in moving for copies of the correspondence which had taken place touching the leasing of the Horfield estate, took occasion to bring the subject fully under the consideration of the House, with the view of vindicating the character of the Bishop of Gloucester, and showing that Mr. Horsman had mis-stated the case in the House of Commons. He denied the assertion that the Bishop of Gloucester had received the estate of Horfield under circumstances different to the other property of the diocese, and contended that he was perfectly justified in granting leases of that estate as well as any other estates for three lives; while he pointed to the public conduct, and quoted from a private letter of the right rev. prelate, in proof of the fact that he intended to apply the proceeds of the property to the promotion of the good of the Church, and not, as had been represented, to his own advantage.

The Bishop of London, LORD CAMPBELL, and the Earl of HARROWBY severally expressed their high opinion of the honourable and generous character of the Bishop of Gloucester, and their perfect satisfaction with the explanation of his conduct in the House of Commons.

The motion was then agreed to.

On the motion, by the Marquis of LANSDOWN, for the first reading of the Court of Chancery and Judicial Committee Bill, LORD BACONCROFT stated his entire approval of the measure, observing that this was the last opportunity he should have of addressing their Lordships in the present session. He trusted, however, that in committee several alterations would be made in it, with the hope of rendering the measure more perfect. One was, that the appellate Judicial Committee of Privy Council should consist of four judges, instead of three; and he trusted that as well as any other officer present or presiding judge of the committee. With respect to other parts of the bill, he generally approved of them.

After some observations from the LORD CHANCELLOR, the bill was read a first time.

The General Board of Health Bill was read a second time, and referred to a select committee.

The Lodging-houses Bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

WATER SUPPLY OF THE METROPOLIS.

In answer to Mr. Thomas Duncombe, LORD J. RUSSELL said that the question, whether there would be any legislation upon water supply this session, would depend upon the character of the report to be furnished by the committee now sitting. Unless the recommendations of that committee should be such as to require any legislation, there would be no Government attempt, this session, at legislation of a permanent character upon the subject.

In answer to Viscount Duncan, MR. CORNWALLIS said that as yet the Commissioners of the Board of Health had effected no purchase of cemeteries under the recent act, but that they were in negotiation for two, namely, the Brompton and Nunhead cemeteries.

SIR W. VERNER asked whether the attention of the Attorney-General for England had been called to certain passages in a newspaper called the *Catholic Vindicator*, published on the 5th of July, and particularly to one of them to the following effect:—"That if her Majesty the Queen should place her signature to a certain estimable bill (The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill), she will compel all real Catholics to regard her in a manner we are certain she will have cause to regret?"

LORD J. RUSSELL said that his attention had been directed to the subject, but he thought it very inadvisable to bring a worthless paper into some degree of prominence by taking notice of it; and he thought, however, that he believed the abominable sentiments it contained were wholly foreign to the real feelings of the Roman Catholics of this country.

DUBLIN HOSPITALS.

On the motion for the House resolving itself into a committee of supply, MR. REYNOLDS moved, as an amendment, "That, considering the public importance of maintaining as national institutions the very valuable schools of medicine in Ireland, which have rendered their chief efficiency from the instruction afforded by the Dublin hospitals, to the support of which, for a long series of years, Parliament has contributed, it is unjust and impolitic to reduce the amount of the annual grant which was allowed in 1848 and the preceding years to those hospitals."

SIR L. O'BRIEN seconded the motion.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that no such grants were made to the hospitals in England, and he could not see why they should be continued in Ireland.

After a short discussion, the House divided, and the numbers were—For the amendment, 43; against it, 106; majority, 63.

THE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER.

MR. HENRÉ asked a question of Mr. P. Miles, which led to a conversation respecting the leasing of Horfield by the Bishop of Gloucester in the course of which MR. HOBMAN complained, that, having made a statement in that House, the venue had been changed to another place, so that he was precluded from supporting his statement by additional evidence, which he said he possessed, to establish to a greater extent than he had originally the power of doing many very important points of the charge he had brought forward of what he conceived to be a very serious abuse.

MR. GLADSTONE said the hon. gentleman had acted very fairly in the course he had pursued; but, nevertheless, his statement had been impugned in every important particular, and it was only right and proper that an early opportunity should be taken to bring the matter fully under discussion.

SUPPLY.—OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

The House then went into committee of supply. On the vote for the expenditure for Hong-Kong, LORD ALTHAM made a statement, in the course of which he intimated that Chinese etiquette was found to be a serious obstacle to the success of Dr. Bowring's mission to Canton, and that the Chinese authorities seemed disposed to set at naught the terms of the treaty with this country.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

On the vote for the liberated Africans, LORD ALTHAM made a second statement, showing that the exertions made to put an end to the Slave-trade had been productive of the most beneficial results, and that a change of opinion had grown up in the British mind most ultimately lead, as far as that country was concerned, to the termination of the Slave-trade.

The remainder of the evening was chiefly employed in the discussion of the other estimates.

The Merchant Seamen's Fund Bill then passed through committee, and the money clause was inserted.

The Victoria Park Bill was read a second time.

On the motion of SIR WILLIAM SOMERVELL, leave was given to bring in a bill to continue certain temporary provisions relating to the collection of grand jury fees in Ireland; and also to provide for the due annexation of an isolated district, formerly of the County of Dublin, to a borough of the County of Wicklow, for the purposes of grand jury fees and other purposes.

The bill was introduced and read a first time.

MR. BAILEY obtained leave to bring in a bill to continue the act for charging the maintenance of certain poor persons in the County of Kent, and to amend the common fund; and to make certain amendments in the laws for the relief of the poor.

The bill was introduced and read a first time.

Adjourned at a quarter past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Earl of DERBY moved that the papers laid before the House during the present and last session of Parliament relative to the granting representative institutions to the Cape of Good Hope be referred to a select committee. The noble Earl entered at great length into all the affairs of the colony as far as they related to the attempts made to give it a representative constitution. Subsequently to the year 1842 it was deemed right that a system of self-government should be given to the colony, and the only question that remained was the best and safest kind of government to confer upon it. After a great deal of deliberation on this head, both in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords, was transmitted to the colony, contrary to the opinion of the authorities there, directing that the local legislature was to consist of two chambers—a House of Assembly and a Legislative Council, both of them elective. Very shortly afterwards the anti-convict agitation arose, which eventually proved successful, and from that agitation there resulted a collision leading to a resignation of four out of five of the newly elected members of the Legislative Council. The council, which should consist of ten members, was thus reduced to six; and with a council absolutely illegal the Governor found himself unable to consider all the numerous details necessary to bring the new constitution into sound practical operation, although sincerely anxious to do so. Things being thus brought to a dead lock, the intervention of Parliament became necessary, and, late as it was in the session, he thought, even at the hazard of prolonging it, that the Imperial Legislature should direct its attention to remedy the evil.

LORD LYNCHBURGH seconded the motion, and was proceeding to address their Lordships, but, after an appeal from the Colonial Secretary, followed by a brief alteration, the noble and learned Lord gave way.

The Earl of DERBY said that the first working of a representative system in a colony must necessarily be attended with great difficulties, and in the case of the Cape of Good Hope those difficulties were enhanced by the circumstance that the inhabitants of that colony were composed of different races, having attained to very different degrees of civilisation, and consequently divided into several parties and factions. Both branches of the legislature at the Cape, he thought, ought to be elective, and the attempt to frame the constitution upon this principle had been frustrated only by an error of judgment on the part of the Governor, and by the factious spirit with which every attempt to extend the franchise had been met. The noble Earl went on to have been earnest and friendly in carrying out the object. With respect to the future, he had to observe that instructions had been sent out to the colony, empowering the Governor to proceed with a council of six members, although those instructions had been given in the case of the *Yorke*.

The Earl of MALDEN seconded the necessity for Parliamentary interference.

LORD CRAWFORD contended for the legality of the proceedings of the Governor.

LORD LYNCHBURGH strongly impugned the legality of those proceedings.

The LORD CHANCELLOR quoted the precedent in the case of New Granada as one in point, and fully establishing the legality of the course pursued by the Colonial Office.

The Duke of ARGILL opposed the motion as being a vote of censure on the conduct of the Colonial Secretary, whose proceedings towards the colonists, apart from the case of the convicts, were characterised by very great liberality.

After some observations from LORD WHARFINGTON and the Duke of NEWCASTLE, the Earl of DERBY replied, and on a division the motion was negatived by a majority of 74 to 64.

Adjourned at 1 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House met at noon.

The Turnpike Roads (Ireland) Bill, the Unlawful Oaths (Ireland) Bill, the Private Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Bill, and the Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill, were respectively read a third time.

HARWICH ELECTION.

MR. DREEDER, as Chairman of the Harwich Election Committee, reported their decision upon the scrutiny, to the effect that the return of the sitting member (Mr. Crawford) was invalid, and the election itself null and void.

The remainder of the evening was occupied in discussing, in committee, the clauses of the County Courts Further Extension Bill.

On resuming, at five o'clock, a resolution, moved by MR. EWART, for reducing the number of members upon select committees to seven, with some other changes in the composition of these tribunals, led to a short discussion, but was ultimately withdrawn.

CORN MILLERS PROTECTION.

LORD NAAS moved a resolution that the House would, on a future day, resolve itself into a committee to take into consideration the milling interest in Ireland.

The noble Lord reminded the House that the staple manufactures of Ireland had disappeared, and the only remaining one—that of the corn-mills—was now nearly annihilated by the free importation of foreign flour. In 321 of the largest mills in Ireland the capital embarked was no less than £1,000,000; and the employment, when in full work, to 5700 people; but at present there were not more people fully employed than 200. The greatest distress prevailed in the trade, owing to the competition with the American and French mills; and it was, he contended, the duty of the House to institute an inquiry into the case. In conclusion, the noble Lord said he did not look upon the division of that night as of very great importance, for he felt certain that ere long Parliament would feel the wisdom of retracing the policy of 1846, and returning to that system of protection under which this country had for so many ages enjoyed a degree of prosperity wholly unexampled.

MR. LAPOINTEAUX complained that the Government, which he had devoted to this subject, but said that the case he had made out, if good at all, would go the length of inducing him to call on the House to re-impose the Corn-laws. Nothing could, however, be more preposterous than to suppose that the millers of the United Kingdom had any reason to complain of the Corn-laws, for that alteration had led to a great increase in the importation of foreign corn, while our own growth had not diminished; and as all this corn must have been converted into flour by the British millers, their business must have been largely increased, and the country benefited.

MR. J. STRANGE and MR. ANSTON supported the motion.

MR. E. B. ROUSE opposed the adoption of the motion, which would place a whip in the hands of the miller to grind down still lower the farmer, by holding constantly over him the threat of using nothing but foreign grain.

MR. NEWBURY entered into a variety of statistics in support of the arguments advanced by Lord Naas.

MR. WILSON said that the increased importation of wheat during the last two years nearly doubled the increased importation of flour; and he could not, therefore, see how an argument could be made in such a state of things, that the miller must have been injured because of the large importation of wheat.

After a few observations from Colonel DENNIS, LORD NAAS replied.

MR. LAPOINTEAUX attempted to address the House, but was prevented by their impatience for a division.

The House then divided, and the numbers were—For the motion, 93; against it, 128; majority, 35.—Adjourned at a quarter before one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY.

In reply to MR. T. DUNCOMBE, LORD J. RUSSELL said it was not his intention to press forward during the present session any measure connected with the supply of water to the metropolis.

HARWICH ELECTION.

MR. BANKES called the attention of the House to the petition of the electors of Harwich, complaining of the Government interference at the late Harwich election, and moved that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the circumstances.

LORD J. RUSSELL said, on the part of the Government, that there was no objection to the appointment of the committee.

The motion was then agreed to.

LAW OF EVIDENCE.

In committee on the Law of Evidence Amendment Bill, THE CHANCELLOR explained the object of the bill was to enable parties to give evidence in their own cases. The judges of the county courts had, with one single exception, expressed themselves decidedly in favour of the proposed alteration.

MR. LAPOINTEAUX allowed upon the question whether an amendment should not be introduced for permitting the examination of married women in cases in which their husbands are interested; and an amendment to that effect (not extending to criminal cases) having been inserted, the bill passed through committee.

The Copyhold and Enclosure Commission Bill and the Victoria Park Bill were severally passed through committee, as was also the Arrest of Absconding Debtors Bill.

The Stock in Trade Bill was read a third time and passed.

The bill was then brought in committee on the County Courts Further Extension Bill.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

JEWISH DISABILITIES.

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of the bill for the amendment of the law regulating the administration of the oath of abjuration. The bill proposed to omit from that oath the words "On the true faith of a Christian." These words had the effect of excluding conscientious Jews from Par-

liament. The noble and learned Lord contended that it was inconsistent and absurd to admit Jews to the enjoyment of all other rights and privileges of citizenship, even that of the electoral franchise, and yet refuse the right of sitting in Parliament.

LORD NELSON moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

The Earl of SPANSTURDY and the Earl of WINCHELSEA supported the amendment.

The Earl of WICKLOW and the Duke of ARGYLE spoke in favour of the bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

HARWICH ELECTION.

MR. BANKES moved that it be an instruction to the General Committee of Elections, to select a chairman and six other members to be the select committee appointed to inquire into the allegations of a petition relative to the late election for the borough of Harwich; and that the members so elected do consult the select committee, with power to send for persons, papers, and records, and that five be the quorum.

MR. CORBEN said it was not his intention to oppose the motion, as the Government, whose conduct it affected, had consented to an inquiry; but he did not see that any good result would arise from the appointment of a committee. This committee, if agreed to, would make the fourth which had sat on the borough of Harwich during the present session. Since 1837, he believed there was not one election which was not followed by one or more committees of inquiry. (Hear, hear.) The character of Harwich was well known. The Bishop had maintained a record of his proceedings, and it was well known as pre-eminent for corruption in every possible form. The last committees appointed had taken some pains to investigate into the circumstances which occurred at the election, and he thought, before a new writ was issued, the minutes of the evidence should be laid out and he laid out the evidence.

MR. DUNCOMBE considered it was highly creditable to the Government not to oppose an inquiry; but the House ought to ascertain, before it consented to the motion, whether or not there was a *prima facie* case for investigation. No inquiry of the evidence should be made before four of the electors, who were on schedule A when such places as Harwich and St. Albans existed. (Hear, hear.) An example ought to be made of all such boroughs. (Hear, hear.) He had no objection to the committee, but believed that the inquiry would be altogether abortive.

After some discussion the House divided. For the motion, 82; against it, 80; majority for the motion, 2. The motion was consequently carried.

THE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER.

On the motion for going into committee of supply, MR. P. MILLS defended the conduct of the Bishop of Gloucester in renewing the lease of the Horfield estate.

MR. HOBMAN maintained the correctness of his former allegations on the subject.

MR. GLADSTONE defended the Bishop.

SIR CHARLES DREEDER, MR. HOBMAN's pursuing the Bishop with relentless hostility, and bore testimony to the excellent character of the right rev. prelate.

After some further discussion their Lordships divided—

For the second reading—Present 60
Proxies 48—108
Against Present 82
Proxies 62—144
Majority 36
The bill was accordingly lost.—Adjourned.

HARWICH ELECTION.—On Tuesday, the committee re-assembled at eleven o'clock; Mr. Deedes in the chair. The room was cleared, and, after an hour's deliberation, the chairman and the committees had come to the following resolution:—"That, in the opinion of the committee, the evidence shows that at the late election of a Burgess to serve in the present Parliament for the borough of Harwich, which was closed before four of the electors had been returned, the evidence shows the proceedings of the said election to have been interrupted and obstructed by violence. That, in consequence of such interruption and obstruction by open violence, James Woods, an elector for the borough of Harwich, who tendered his vote, was prevented from doing so, and that the returning officer should not have finally closed the poll. That the last election of a Burgess to serve in the present Parliament for the borough of Harwich is a void election."

Some discussion was terminated by the chairman stating that he distinctly announced his vote as being before four of the electors, and that in imputing bribery; nor did he remember that there was anything said conveying any personal charge against the sitting member.

SHREWSBURY AND CHESTER RAILWAY.—At a special meeting of this company, on Wednesday, the proposed alliance with the Great Western Company was approved by a majority of 17 to 6 votes against 7 to 6.

FESTIVITIES AT IKKLEWELL.—The beautiful village of Ickwell, in Bedfordshire, was on Friday last the scene of great rejoicing, in honour of the christening of the son and heir of John Harvey, Esq., of Ickwell Bury and Fimelton Park, Yorkshire. Tents were erected at Ickwell, in which between 200 and 300 persons were seated before four of the electors had been returned, the baronial hall, followed by dancing and a display of fireworks.

MONIES IN THE EXCHEQUER.—The total sum remaining to be raised on the 5th July, 1851, to complete the aids granted by Parliament for the service of the years 1848, 1849, and 1850, amounts to £1,765,304 14s. 2d.

THE RECENT CONFLAGRATION AT SAN FRANCISCO.

(From our own Correspondent.)

You will learn by this mail that San Francisco is again in ruins; nor could the aspect of misery and desolation she now wears be under any circumstances more than equalled. Fire here has assailed its victim as does the lightning in the West. The city, which was once a place of refuge for returning strength and convalescence only to overwhelm with a relapse, so, in the midst of confidence and security, has this last conflagration swept everything before it, leaving San Francisco more prostrate, more helpless than before; regardless alike of iron or stone, vault or safe—heaping ruin upon ruin—destroying life, property, confidence, and I might almost say hope.

The destruction of the city was not a mere paint stroke, at eleven at night, with a hurricane to fan the oil and turpentine; flames burning with incredible rapidity in every direction, at once to windward and to leeward; these, travelling over the first few blocks of wooden buildings, gathering heat and power as they go, are borne on the brick and iron buildings in Montgomery-street—enveloped them with flames—curl up their iron shutters—eat under their foundations, and leave them a wreck; and so house after house—hotels, gambling-houses, banks, the great San Francisco (with scarcely an exception) fall; and in seven hours nothing remains of the business portion of the city but the ruins I have attempted to depict.

Scarcely anything was saved; for those very houses to which, in the confusion of the moment, goods had been sent for safety, were themselves eventually destroyed.

The fire companies (which are here composed of gentlemen volunteers) behaved nobly, but were almost powerless, for as the one walls, even where approachable, sent back the water in hissing jets of steam. Those who held the hose-pipes were protected on either side by men who held wet blankets before them; and to their exertions and courage may be attributed the safety of such buildings as yet remain at the end of Long Wharf.

It is difficult to say how many lives were lost—perhaps 30 in all. In a large east-end building, occupied by Taft and McCall, and supposed to be fire-proof, Mr. McCall's brother, and four or five others, lost their lives whilst employed inside—such was the rapidity with which the flames drove back assistance and rendered egress impossible.

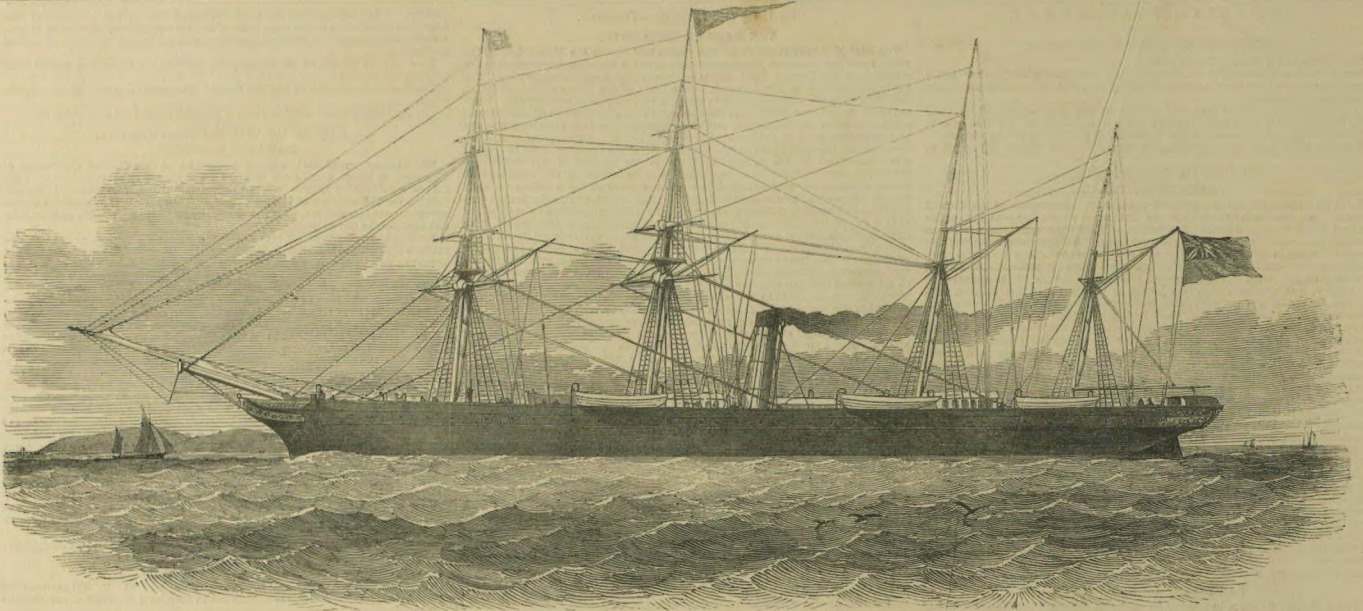
Mr. Wells, whose banking-house, which was of brick, was completely destroyed, saved his life, and that of two others, by taking refuge, when it was no longer practicable to leave the building, in his vault, which fortunately stood upon a rocky outcrop.

One or two murders occurred during the scene, to add to its horrors. It was not until day broke, and the smoke in some degree had cleared away, that the full extent of the damage could be ascertained; and then it was discovered that the whole business portion of the city had been completely destroyed, and that, in seven hours, property had been sent to the winds whose estimated value is fifteen millions of dollars.

San Francisco will never entirely recover from the blow, if it is, I think, doubtful. Under any circumstances, it will take time. Energy unlimited is here—such energy and elasticity as never were equalled in so large and so mixed a population. The Americans set us the example, and all follow it; even the Dutchman runs up his house in a day or two, and no longer thinks of sleeping and smoking "upon it."

That San Francisco will eventually assume a *sober* position, I believe is certain. The city was already famous for the construction of buildings of stone—the produce of the vicinity—at an expense one-third less than that which has hitherto been incurred for bricks.

The causes of these fires, and the direful effects they produce, may, I think, be traced to the general carelessness of those who live in the wooden portion of the city, narrow streets, high buildings, and a prevalence of high winds, the inferior quality of lime and cement that has hitherto been used in the construction of these buildings, their very



THE "CITY OF MANCHESTER" SCREW STEAMER.

shallow foundations, and an absence of fire-proof shutters. I believe that many of the brick buildings might have been saved and the fire arrested, had an inside shutter been used, composed of sheet iron and such dreadnought as is used in powder magazines.

I enclose you also a Sketch of the remains of the buildings of Starkey Brothers and Co.: these gentlemen, together with several of the first firms in the city, are already installed in temporary buildings, and in full operation.

THE "CITY OF MANCHESTER" SCREW STEAMER.

THIS splendid ship was launched on Saturday, the 14th of June, from Messrs. Tod and McGregor's building yard, Kelvin Dock, Glasgow, in the presence of a very large concourse of the citizens; and such is the celerity in these matters, that within three weeks it was expected the vessel would be complete and ready for sea, so as to be enabled to sail from Liverpool on her first voyage on July 25. The ceremony of naming the *City* was gracefully performed by Miss Agnes Henderson, second daughter of George Henderson, Esq., of Glasgow. A platform had been erected at some elevation under the bow, whence the bottle was dashed against the ship's stem as she began to slide onwards into the water. After the launch a large number of ladies and gentlemen were invited to partake of the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. McGregor.

The *City of Manchester* is the largest screw steamer ever built on the Clyde, and is the property of the Liverpool and Philadelphia Company. She is to be commanded by Captain Campbell, well known on the Cunard line. The *City* is intended to sail between Liverpool and Philadelphia, as a consort to the well known and favourite steam-ship *City of Glasgow*, and in connection with the new American built screw steam-ships *Pittsburg* and *City of Philadelphia*.

As the *City of Manchester* lay on the water, an excellent opportunity was afforded for appreciating her beautiful proportions and graceful lines. Notwithstanding her length, and the height of her top-sides, there is no appearance of wallowedness; and her entrance and run appear both admirably adapted for quick sailing and for affording a weatherly buoyancy in heavy gales. Her draught of water, when launched, was about seven feet. The following are some of her principal dimensions:—Length of deck, 274 feet; breadth of beam, 37 9-10 feet; length from spanten-boom end to jib-boom end, 389. She registers 2125 tons, and will be propelled by engines of 400 horse-power, actuating a three-bladed screw. Her two foremasts are formed of iron, tubular, of course, but of great strength.

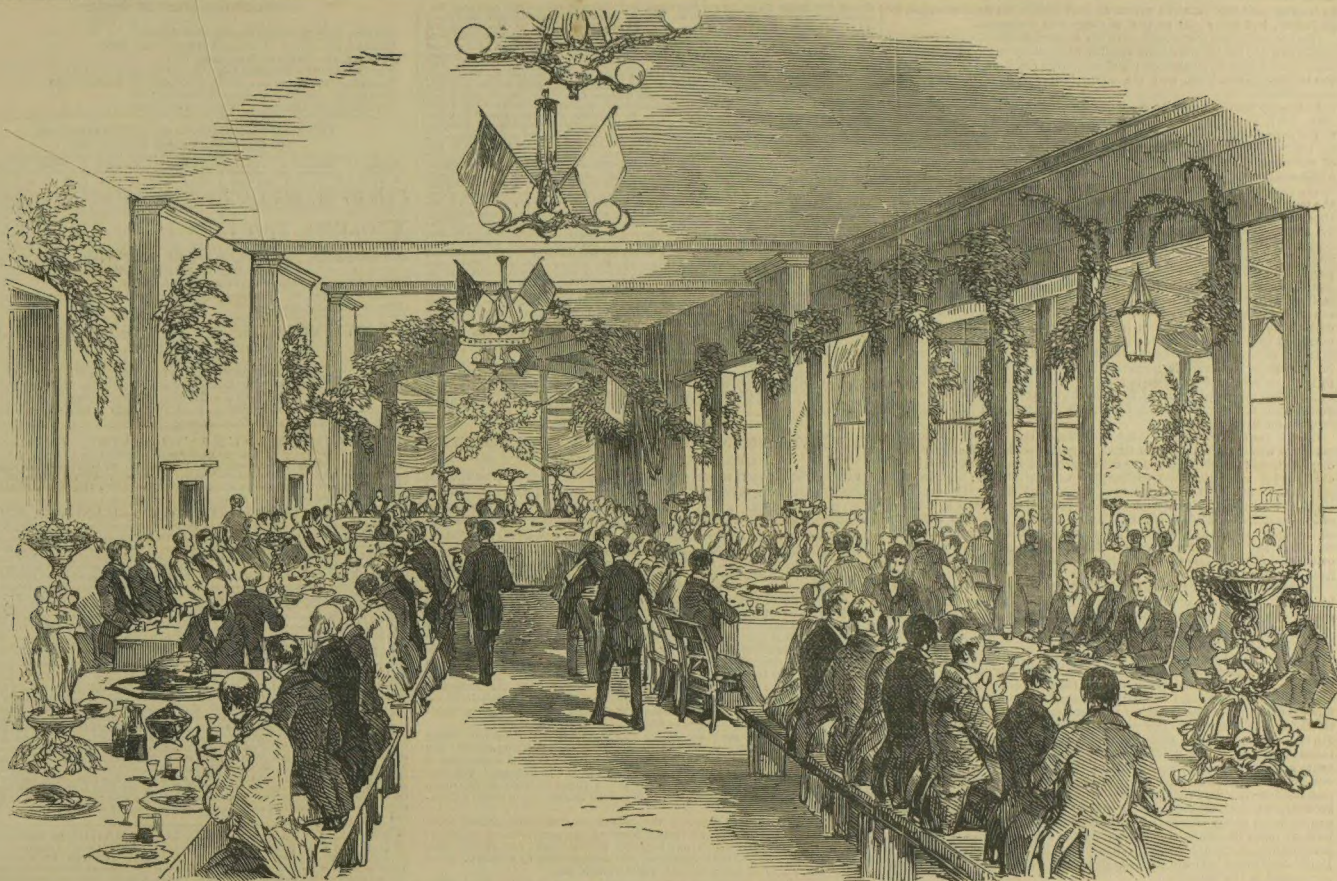
As an instance of almost unprecedented dispatch, it is worthy of notice that her three large boilers, each weighing 30 tons, were all got on board on the Saturday evening after the launch, and fixed in their places.



THE RECENT FIRE AT SAN FRANCISCO.—RUINS OF STARKEY BROTHERS AND COMPANY'S PREMISES.



RUINS OF THE RECENT FIRE AT SAN FRANCISCO, FROM PACIFIC-STREET, HEAD OF MONTGOMERY-STREET.



DINNER GIVEN BY MR. PETO, M.P., AT NORTH WOOLWICH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

THE EARL OF ARUNDEL AND SURREY, LATE M.P. FOR ARUNDEL.

HENRY GRANVILLE FITZ-ALAN HOWARD, eldest son of the present (13th) Duke of Norfolk, by the eldest daughter of the 1st Duke of Sutherland, was born at Great Stanhope-street, London, Nov. 7, 1815; prepared for the university by a private tutor, and in 1832 entered Trinity College, Cambridge. Being a Roman Catholic, he could not take a



THE EARL OF ARUNDEL AND SURREY.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY KILBURN.

degree; and having remained at the college a year, went abroad in 1834, and spent some time in travelling on the Continent. In 1835 he entered the army as a cornet in the Royal Horse Guards, in which he remained until 1837, when he retired; and was appointed a magistrate for the county of Sussex, and in 1850 for Middlesex. At the general election, on the accession of her present Majesty, in the same year, he contested Arundel, in opposition to Lord Dudley Stuart, who had represented the borough for some years, and whom he defeated; and at the subsequent elections, in 1841 and 1847, he was returned without opposition.

His Lordship first spoke in the House in the debate, March 24, 1843, on the second reading of the Factories Education Bill. The great want of education in the manufacturing districts had led to the introduction of the bill, which, he believed, was drawn with great fairness, and of which he generally approved. As a Roman Catholic, he felt bound to declare, that, as long as there was a church establishment, it must be predominant, and, of necessity, administrative in any system of general or national education which Parliament might establish; but he asked for a full and secure protection for those who were not of that church. If the words in the bill, "reading the Scriptures," implied expounding them, he must object at once; the least suspicion of such an intention must militate against the usefulness of the measure. It would also be considered a grievance, if Roman Catholic children should be

obliged to attend the service of the Protestant church, unless their parents or next of kin made formal objection; and he therefore trusted that Sir James Graham would introduce a provision that children registered or baptized as Roman Catholics, should, as a matter of course, be allowed to absent themselves. The Roman Catholics contributed their share to the poor-rates, a portion of which was now to go to education; generally speaking, they were a poor class, many of their schools were badly circumstanced; in many instances they were unable to build school-houses, and he would therefore venture to suggest, that a small grant of money should be made toward the efficient support of some of their schools.

On the second reading of the Charitable Donations (Ireland) Bill, July 29, 1844, which constituted, on an improved basis, a commission for the administration of charitable bequests, of which the Master of the Rolls, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and Judge of the Prerogative Court were *ex-officio* members, there being besides five Protestants and five Roman Catholic Commissioners, and which provided that matters

regarding the doctrine, discipline, and constitution of the Church of Rome should be referred to the Roman Catholic members only, and that parties so piously disposed might, without limitation as to amount, apply their real and personal property to the maintenance of chapels and residences for the Roman Catholic clergy, and the support of the pastors, but which, however, introduced the proviso, new to Ireland, that lands and property by will or deed must not be given within a very short time before the death of the testator, Lord Arundel expressed his thanks to the Government for the measure, and urged them to consider whether the Bishops and Archbishops of the Romish Church could not be recognised in the Bill. The suggestion was adopted, and they were named in the Act with the honorary titles. His Lordship also took part in the debate on the second reading of the Maynooth College Bill, moved by the late Sir Robert Peel on the 11th of April, 1845, and took occasion to remark upon the position of opposition to many of his usual supporters, in which the right hon. Baronet, by bringing forward the measure, had placed himself, but in which, to his humble but unqualified admiration



GRAND ENTERTAINMENT TO THE AMERICAN MINISTER, AT WILLIAMS'S ROOMS, ST. JAMES'S.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

[illegible]

The total number of applications made to the General Board of Health for assistance under the Diseases Prevention Act, in the year 1849 and 1850, was 1923; of special complaints as to public nuisances, 1579; of letters received, 18,381; of letters transmitted from September, 1848, to May, 1851, 56,742; of board meetings, 617; of claims to compensation examined and awarded under the Metropolitan Interment Act, 169 parishes.

Norwich	7	0	0	0
Arriving at Yarmouth	8	0	0	0
Arriving at Lowestoft	8	15	0	0

Tickets available for the Return Journey by the trains due in London at 2.0 and 10.0 P.M. any day up to and including the Saturday following date of issue.

Parties taking tickets for Norwich, Yarmouth, or Lowestoft, will be permitted to alight at Cambridge or Ely, and may resume their journey by the first morning train any day up to, and including the succeeding Wednesday, without any additional charge.

NEXT WEEK WILL BE PUBLISHED
A DOUBLE NUMBER
OF
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
INCLUDING
AN EXHIBITION SUPPLEMENT.
PRICE OF THE DOUBLE NUMBER, 1s.
* * The Great Exhibition Illustrations will be completed in four
Supplements more.

Next week we shall illustrate Mr. W. Brown's *Flight to the Royal Commissioners*,
at Liverpool; and the Grand Masonic Banquet at Rugby, to General Sir
Charles Napier, G.C.B.

WITH THE PRESENT NUMBER OF
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
IS PUBLISHED
AN EXHIBITION SUPPLEMENT.
PRICE OF THE NUMBER AND SUPPLEMENT, ONE SHILLING;
WITH A HALF-SHEET SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.
(INCLUDING TITLE-PAGE AND INDICES TO VOL. XXVII.)

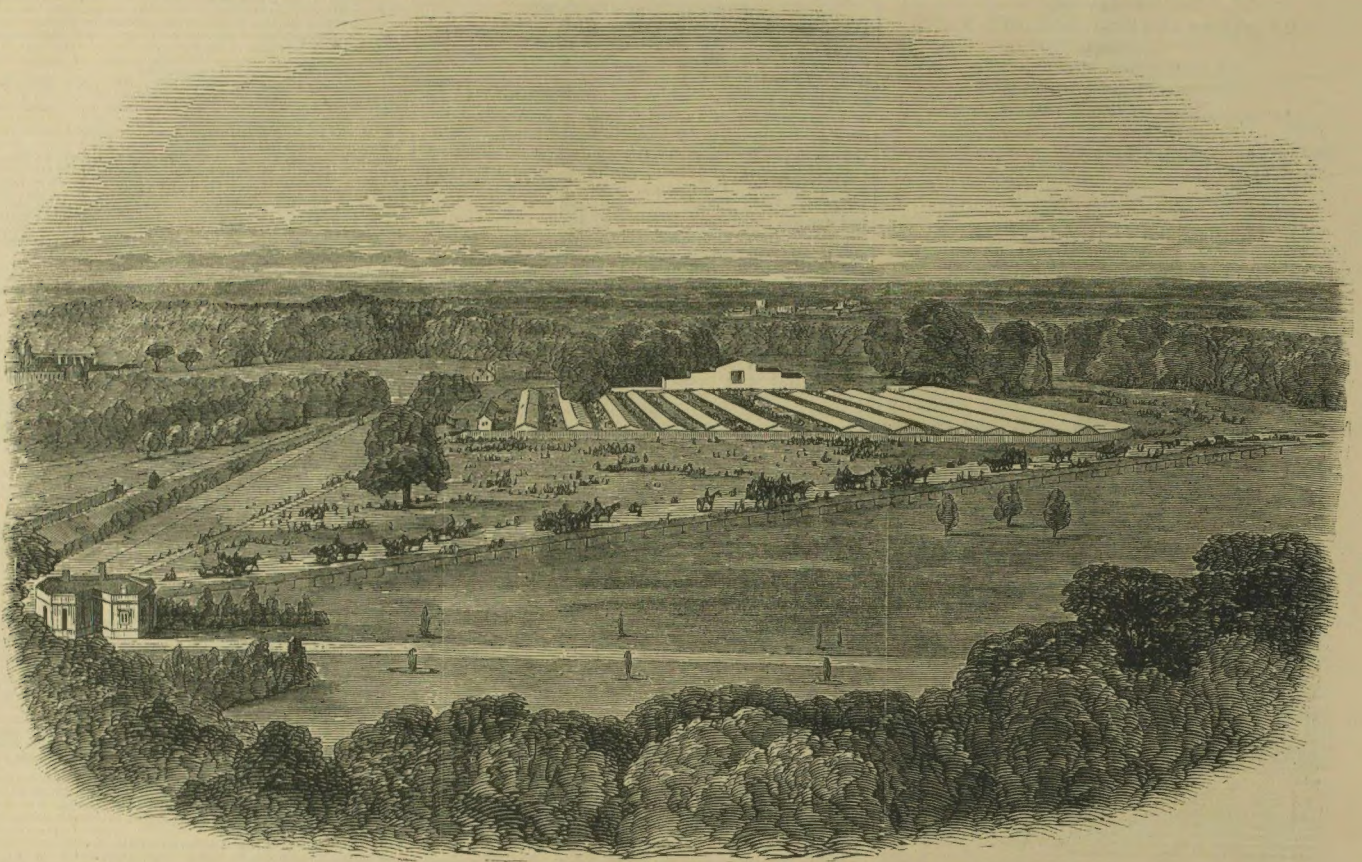
QUEENWOOD COLLEGE, near Stockbridge, Hants.—Dun-
bridge Station, Salisbury Branch, South-Western Railway.
(Form 899) **THE CITY ENGINEERING AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY**, and
for **CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL INSTRUCTION**.
The Second Session opens on the 24th inst. See Prospectus, to be had of
GEO. EDMONDSON, Printer.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—EXETER HALL.—
Conductor, Mr. CORA.—On FRIDAY NIGHT, 12th JULY, Mendelssohn's *ELIJAH*.
Vocalists: Madame Clara Novello, Miss E. Birch, Miss J. Williams, Mr. Sims
Hewes, and Herr Thomas. The Orchestra, the most extensive available in Exeter Hall,
consists of (including 16 double basses) nearly 70 performers. Tickets, 5s; Reserved,
10s; Central Area, numbered seats, 10s 6d each, at the Society's Office, 6, in Exeter Hall,
Mr. Bowley, 35, Chancery Lane.

NEW BEETHOVEN SONGS, 27, Queen Anne-street,
Covendish-street.—SIGNOR ANELLI'S NEW AND FINEST VOCAI SCIENCE,
and on the ART OF SINGING, will take place on FRIDAY, JULY 19th, commencing at Three
o'clock. The Lecture will embrace the Elements of good Singing, as practised in the concert
method by which singers may be learned with great success in half the time generally
employed; Miss Livingstone and Miss Menzies, so much admired at Signor Anelli's first
lecture, will illustrate the practical parts, and sing a selection of favourite songs. Mr. F.
Anelli will conduct, and perform, the Pianoforte.

THE celebrated COLLINS FAMILY—including Miss RO-
BERTA COLLINS (a la Parvati) allowed to be the most wonderful Violonist in the
world—will give their PERFORMANCE (as at Buckingham Palace, recently) by command of
Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen at OBIERHOFSTADT, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 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THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S MEETING AT WINDSOR.



THE AGRICULTURAL SHOW.—SKETCHED FROM THE NORTH TERRACE OF WINDSOR CASTLE.

(By our own Reporter.)

THE annual Cattle Show of this Society commenced at Windsor on Monday last. It was originally fixed to take place in Hyde Park, as an adjunct to the Great Exhibition; the intended site was afterwards changed to Bushey Park; but finally, owing to a wish understood to have been expressed by her Majesty, it was finally changed to the Home Park, at Windsor, beneath the walls of whose castle the cattle-yard and pavilion are now placed. No site could have been selected more eligible for railway convenience; and it was peculiarly appropriate, as proving to her subjects and the numerous foreign visitors the deep interest taken by our most gracious Queen, in the welfare of agriculture. The authorities at Windsor had by placard expressed a desire that the inhabitants would do honour to the occasion by displaying banners, flags, and other festive symbols—a request that was warmly responded to, the main thoroughfares of Windsor being gay with streamers and colours of every description; not a few of the ancient hostels, associated with "Falstaff" and "The Merry Wives," being gaily and tastefully decorated with devices and mottoes composed of laurel, intermixed with flowers.

Windsor Castle, for the first time, had flying from its battlements the flags of every nation, the "star-spangled banner" being not the least numerous or conspicuous.

At the entrance of the ground, where the cattle-yard and dinner pavilion were placed, a triumphal arch had been erected. It consisted of three lofty arches, surmounted by a crown of laurel over the centre: on the side opposite to Windsor was inscribed "Speed the Plough!" and on the reverse "Long live the Queen and Prince Albert!" The structure was most appropriately decorated with agricultural implements, combined with specimens of farming produce, which had a most graceful and charming effect.

At eleven o'clock on Monday morning the cattle yard was honoured by her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and suite. The Royal party was received by the noble President, the Duke of Richmond; Mr. Raymond Barker and Mr. Brandreth Gibbs, the director and steward of the cattle yard.

After inspecting the show-yard, her Majesty and the Royal party proceeded to the dining pavilion, where they were received by the Hon. E. H. Clive, M.P., and Mr. Shaw stewards together with Mr. Hudson the se-

cretary of the society. On leaving, her Majesty expressed herself highly gratified with the Exhibition in its various arrangements.

The entries of stock were more numerous than on any former occasion, the greatest increase having taken place in the class of sheep. This may in some degree be accounted for from the fact, that double the amount of prizes was given away this year.

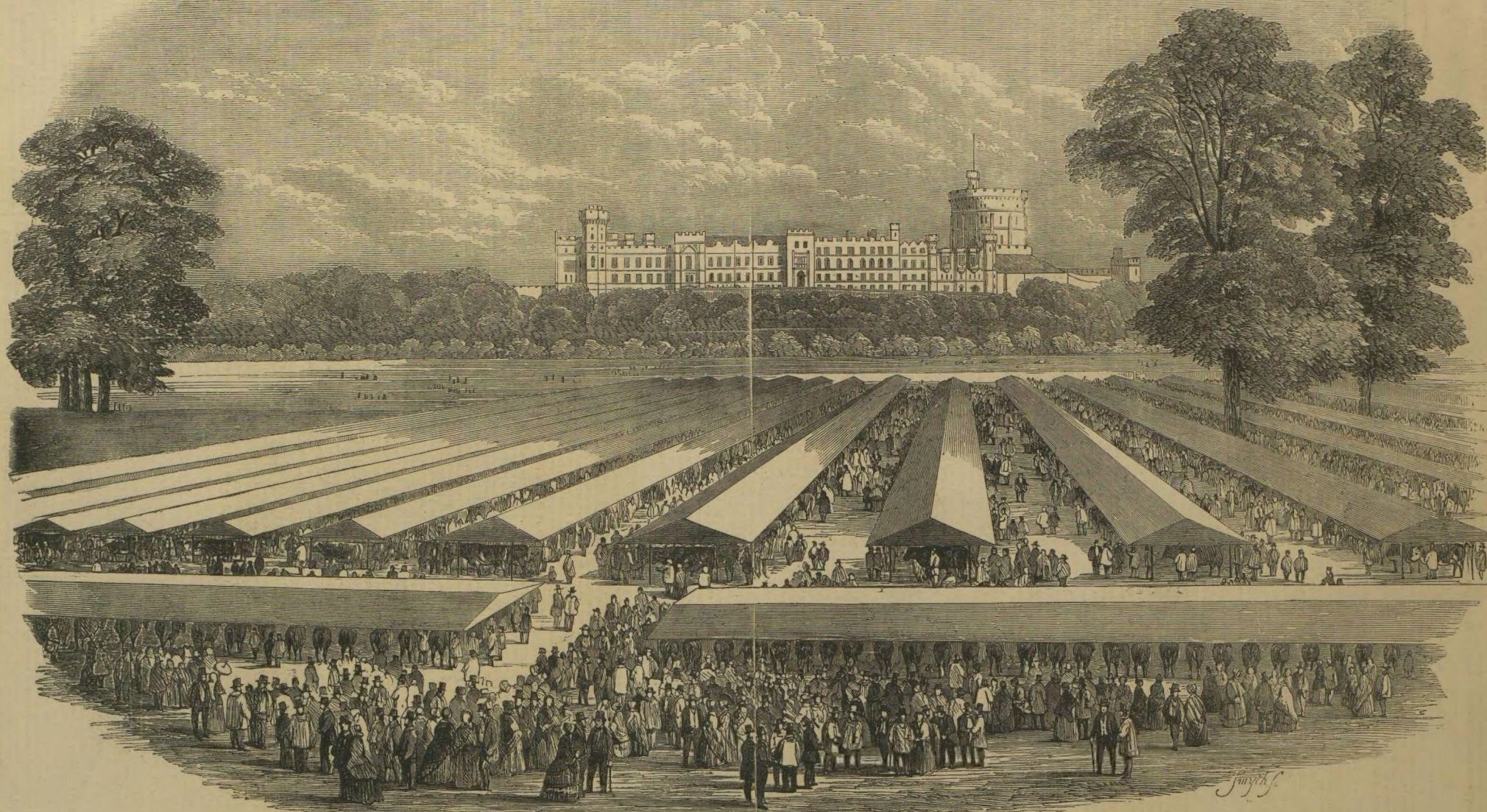
The short-horns were very good, which may be conceived from the fact, that nearly whole classes have been commended and highly commended. The prizes in this class have been distributed to a number of districts further separated than in any other class—a pretty clear proof of the wide extent of country over which their merits are appreciated.

The Herefords were good, but did not present any remarkable points of excellence over those shown at previous meetings—the greatest novelty being the appearance of Lord Berwick in the capacity of a most successful exhibitor, having carried off four prizes in this class.

With respect to the Devons, it would be impossible to describe the beauty of these animals, which even surpassed those shown last year at Exeter, their native district. Mr. John Quartly, and that fine specimen of the honest upright English farmer, Mr. George Turner, of Barton



ARRIVAL OF THE CATTLE.



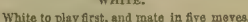
THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S MEETING AT WINDSOR.—GENERAL VIEW, FROM THE HOME PARK

The Right Hon. Edward Strutt has issued an address to the electors of the constituency, and it is expected that he will meet with no opposition. A number of towns from which petitions have been received for the abolition of the Public Health Act since it has passed is 215.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE

The new parish church of Swindon, in Wiltshire, is rapidly approaching towards completion, and will shortly be ready for consecration.

BLACK



serpent story. An American ethnologist, it seems, seen a whole tribe of sea-serpents, and has even been fortunate enough to secure the head of one of the young members of the tribe.

the superintendents and others who had conducted the arrangements. We then stated that it had been intended to deliver to each person present a



GRAT GATHERING OF JUVENILE ABSTAINERS, AT EDINBURGH.—THE PROCESSION PASSING THE SCOTT MONUMENT.

copy of a printed address on this occasion, but that they were still in the steam-press, and would be duly sent to them when they reached their respective homes; but he proposed one cheer for Mr. Sinclair, and stated, as an advantage of that proposal, that Mr. Sinclair would have to reply, and that something in the shape of an address might be made out of him. Hearty cheers having been given.

Mr. Sinclair thanked the company. In allusion to the magnitude of the meeting, he had never despaired, he said, that the teetotalers would by and by cope with the whisky botdlers. (Cheers and laughter.) But let them look to

their laurels. They would not be satisfied with little meetings. (Cheers.) And great as the present might be, their Glasgow friends threatened by and by to hold a larger one on Glasgow-green. (Great cheering.) He begged to explain to those unacquainted with their system, that they not only taught the children abstinence, but taught them to look up to a higher Being, and enjoy his works of creation and providence. (Applause.) He, in conclusion, called upon them to come forward and prosecute the mighty work, trusting that Providence would raise up many men like their esteemed Mr. Hope, whose labours under Providence had been blessed with such results as they now beheld.

The Rev. Mr. Logan Ackman having pronounced the benediction, the vast juvenile assemblage told off into their respective companies, slowly and regularly defiled from the park—those who had left the statuary or any other of the sights unvisited, proceeding to see them; but the majority proceeding to the railway stations for the trains destined to convey them to their homes. The sculptor, Mr. Forrest, has since reported, that, although visited by some 28,000, his statuary has been completely free from injury; and, so far as we have learnt, not the slightest accident occurred to mar in any respect the felicity of this monster demonstration.



THE PROCESSION ENTERING THE PALACE OF HOLYROOD.

MDLLE. RACHEL, IN "VALERIA."

We this week present a portrait of this unrivalled *tragédienne*, in the character of *Valeria*—acted as in the first act of the play, while *Claudius* revels until he slumbers. There is the immovable and expressive attitude, careful not to disturb the Emperor in the process of which the issue is anxiously awaited. The morality of the play has been impugned; but, we think, on insufficient grounds. The Empress, as drawn in this drama, is certainly not guiltless; but is there no moral in shewing that the fidelity of woman cannot be assured to the glutton and the sot? A wife so fatally allied, may and should preserve what is due to her own character, but can scarcely be kept in the path of honour by any respect for her demented husband. In this instance, the husband is not only head of the house but of the state, and all the disorders in both flow from him as their source and fountain. The lesson which such a story teaches is analogous to all that is ever taught by the imperial as distinguished from the domestic drama. The imperial play deals with great crimes and great punishments. The mind is purposely startled and subdued by the magnitude of the transgression and the grandeur of the vengeance: the terrible malediction of the gods presides over its catastrophe. The one fault of the present production is its want of poetic style. "*Valeria*" is decidedly a melodrama: the outline is magnificent, but the filling up is feeble. What is wanting however, the actress abundantly supplies.



MADMOISELLE RACHEL AS "VALERIA."

THE AMERICAN LADIES' NEW COSTUME.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE QUEEN'S STATE VISIT TO THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

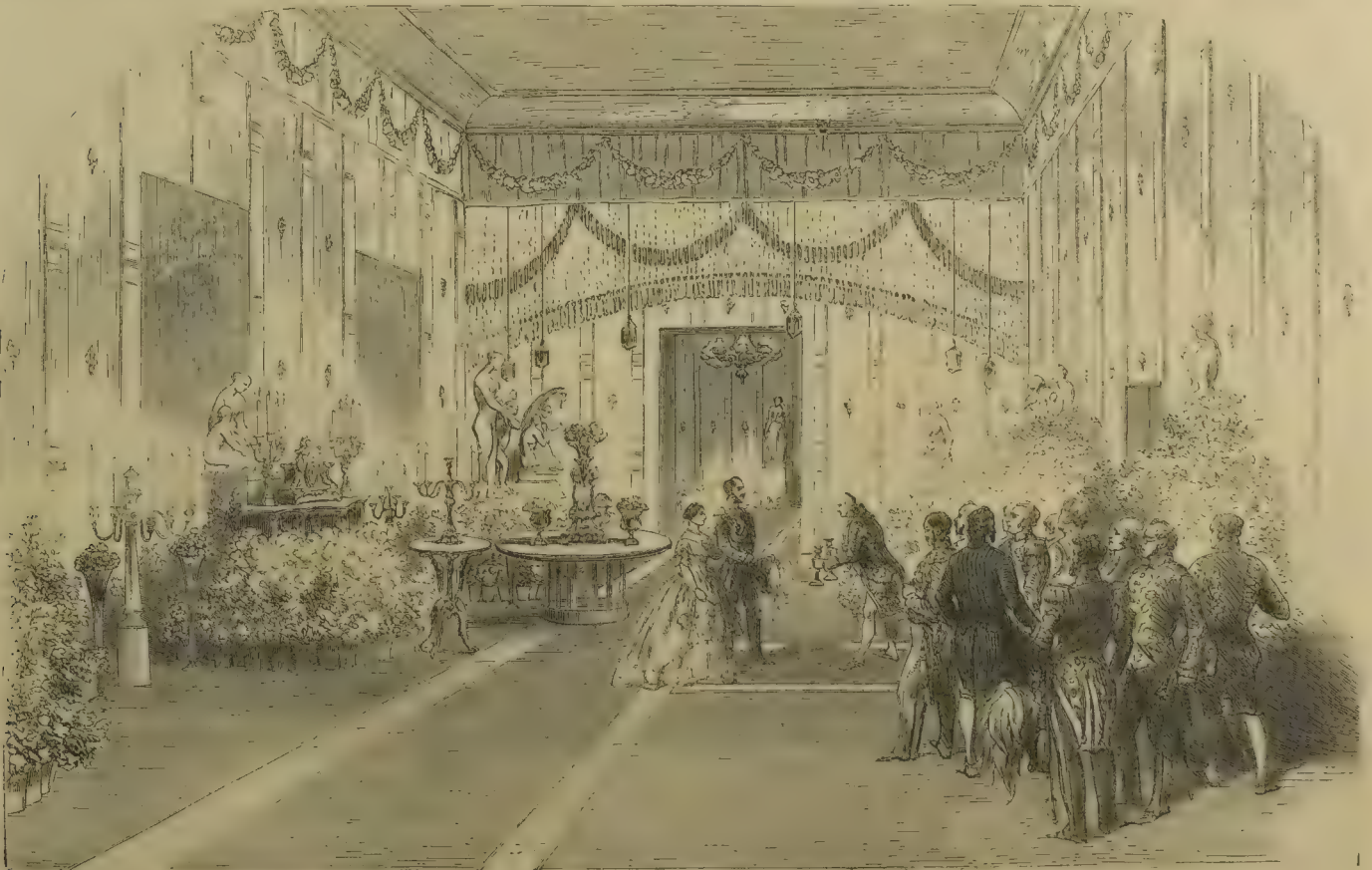
THE Queen went in State to the Royal Italian Opera, on the 10th inst., to honour the first representation of Mozart's work, "*Il Flauto Magico*," with her presence. The Royal cortege left Buckingham Palace shortly before eight o'clock, in nine carriages, the last of which conveyed her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. Prince Albert. Her Majesty's escort to the theatre was a detachment of Life Guards. The streets on the line of the procession were filled with spectators, who loudly cheered the Queen. The Royal carriages entered by Hart-street, at the special entrance reserved for the Royal family. Setting down in the courtyard of the theatre, her Majesty ascended her own private staircase, and passing through the rich suite of rooms attached to the Royal box, which on this occasion was occupied by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, entered the grand tier, through corridors lined with white and gold hangings, studded with fligree emblems and flowers, by the grand foyer or saloon, especially fitted up for the cere-

monial as her Majesty's retiring-room. At each extremity of this saloon, crystal curtains, intermingled with ruby drops, most brilliantly lighted up with gas, were suspended, and large mirrors were placed in every panel. Before these colossal looking-glasses were stands of geraniums, disposed in a pyramidal form; and exquisite specimens of marble statuary were located amidst the floral groups. Magnificent candelabra, and costly furniture, with articles of vertu, filled the saloon. The approach to the Royal box on the grand tier was separated by partitions from the other boxes. As on the occasion of the State Visit under Mr. Delafield's lease, in 1848, the Royal box, according to the Continental custom, was placed in the centre of the house, no less than fourteen boxes from the grand pit, and first tiers being selected for the accommodation of the Queen and officers of State. The *façade* of the Royal box was carried over the passage in the pit, as far as the back row of seats extended; and the two Yeomen of the Guard (beefeaters) stood on a platform in the pit. The former curve in the *façade*, according to Albani's original design, was changed into convex, a similar style of ornament being used, so as not to disturb the harmony of the general descriptive front of the grand tier. The form of the State box was oval, and on each side were boxes set apart for the members of the suite. From the tier over the grand was

suspended a canopy, or rather a massive burnished gold band; and this was surmounted by a crown most elaborately worked, and supported by draped flags of the finest gold and silver tissue—a very beautiful ornament, and novel in effect. The curtains suspended from the canopy were of rich India and crimson gold damask, ornamented with the most exquisite Brussels lace, giving a remarkably light and elegant aspect to the whole. The interior of the Royal box was tastefully fitted up with white satin on a secured ground, upon which, at intervals, were pilasters ornamented with filigree gold lace in elegant emblems, and studded with miniature bouquets of artificial flowers. The iron columns were entwined with flowers, interlaced with Brussels dentelle, candelabra being hung thereon. The chairs of State for the Queen and the Prince were in the centre of the Royal box, behind which stood the members of the Royal household.

The Queen was received by Mr. Frederick Gye, the acting director in full Court suit, and was conducted to the Royal carriage, at the end of the opera, about a quarter past eleven, with the same ceremonial as on her Majesty's entrance.

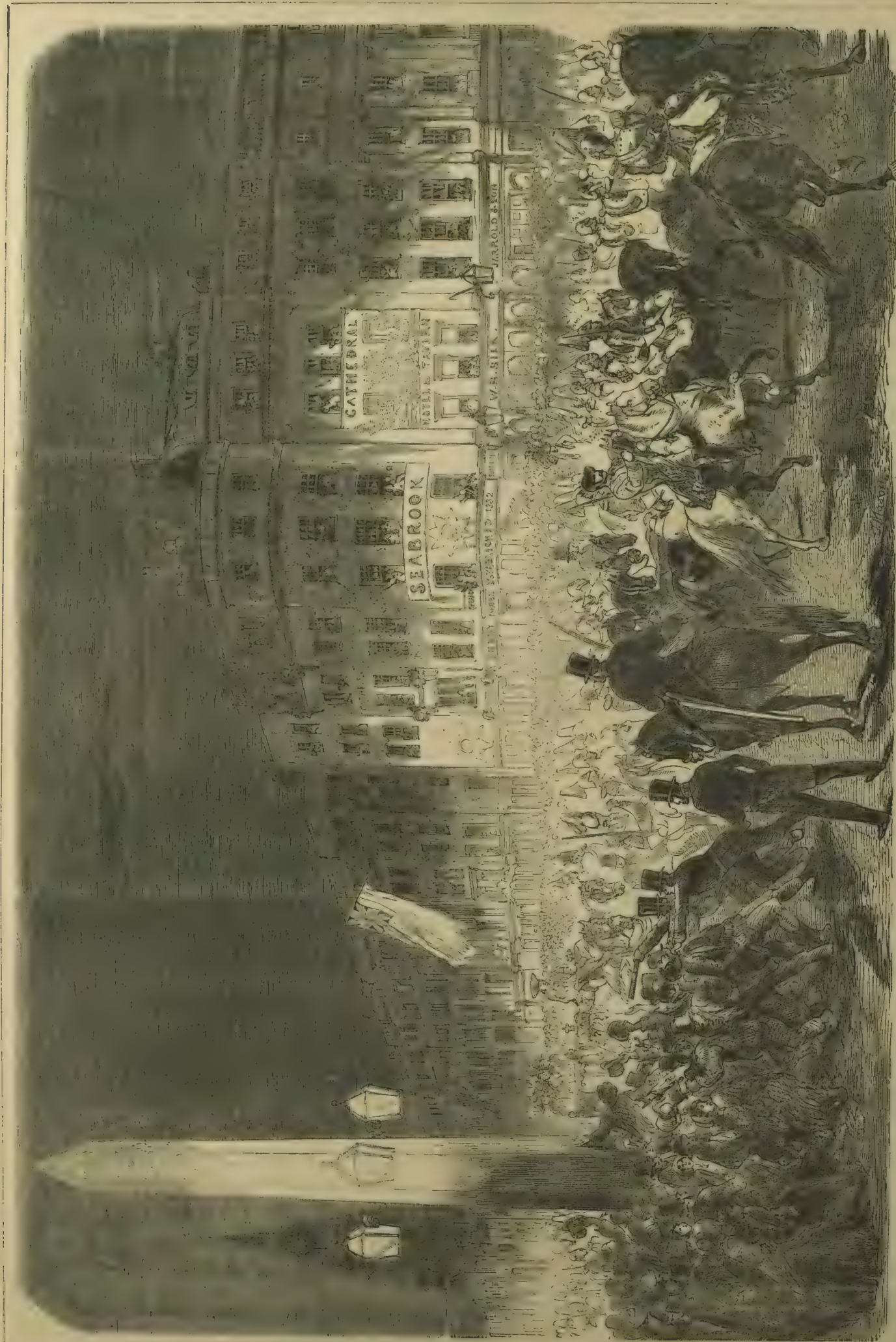
During the singing of the verses of the National Anthem by Castellani, Angri, and Viardot, there was the most unbounded enthusiasm. To have selected such a masterpiece as "*Il Flauto Magico*" for the



STATE VISIT TO THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—HER MAJESTY'S RETIRING-ROOM.

Tallow.—No change has taken place in this market. F Y C, on the spot, is selling at

The desert service, we should add, has been erroneously described as "Daniell's" recently-discovered *rose du Barri*;" whereas this superb colour has been lately revived by Messrs. Rose and Co., of the Colebrook Dale Works, by whom the above costly service was manufactured. It is, however, equally true that Messrs. Rose and Co. supplied the Messrs. Daniell with a service of this famed colour (the first made in England), for Lord Ashburton, and now to be seen in the Great Exhibition; but the credit of the design and manufacture is



THE ROYAL VISIT TO THE CITY.—RETURN OF HER MAJESTY FROM THE GUILDHALL.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

EXHIBITION SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 503.—VOL. XIX.]

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1851.

{ TWO NUMBERS, 1s.
WITH HALF-SHEET SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

This being the week of the Great Agricultural Show at Windsor, we present our readers with several illustrations of the most notable and novel implements in the Exhibition. We commence the series with—

AMERICAN REAPING MACHINE.

This machine continues to excite considerable interest among agriculturists and their machinists; and it is seldom that two or three farmers, and often farm labourers, are not to be found examining the details of its construction, and speculating upon its success in effecting the desired object.

Rude attempts at reaping machines were made by the Romans, and numerous ingenious contrivances have been introduced at various times since, both in Great Britain and on the Continent; but at the present time there is not one in ordinary use in England. The general fault of the machines hitherto constructed is that they will only cut the corn when it is in first-rate condition, the straw being erect, and the ground exceedingly even.

Two methods have been adopted in the various attempts at reaping machines—the one to cut by a series of clippers or shears, and the other by a revolving plate. The latter plan was adopted by the late Mr. Smith, of Deanston, in 1811, and was improved and used until about as late as 1837, but has now entirely disappeared. The machine that has been the most successful was the invention of the Rev. Patrick Bell, of Carnigie, Forfarshire, and a premium was awarded him by the Agricultural Society of Scotland in 1827. It cut a breadth of five feet, and did its work exceedingly well; but, from the defects before alluded to, it has not come into general use.

As some trials are to be shortly made with the American implement, it would be unwise to give any opinion now as to the merits of this machine; we shall, therefore, merely describe it, and shall hereafter discuss its operation, when we have the results of the trials to guide us.

The subject of the present engraving is the invention of C. H. McCormick, Esq., of Chicago, who has already received the gold medal of the American Institute for it. The principle of the cutting action is shown in the diagram, and consists of a cutting blade about an inch in

breadth, slightly toothed on the front edge, and extending the whole length of the breast of the machine, a quick reciprocating motion being given to this by a crank. The straw, as the machine moves round, passes into the space between the projecting fingers, and is sawn off by the action of the cutter. Directly over the cutting-blade is a light reel, with flat transverse blades of deal, set at a slight angle with the front of the machine, revolving as it moves round, and holding the straw firmly between the fingers and against the blade while being cut. This reel seems to us to be the most objectionable part of the machine, as it will be likely to knock out the grain from the ears as the transverse spars strike them on descending, though the blow is much lessened by their being placed spirally upon the reel. When the corn is cut, it falls

upon the floor of the machine, and is removed to the land again by a man who sits on a saddle-shaped piece of the machine and is carried forward with it.

The machine seems to have answered exceedingly well in America, to judge from the enormous number of them the makers are said to have sent out.

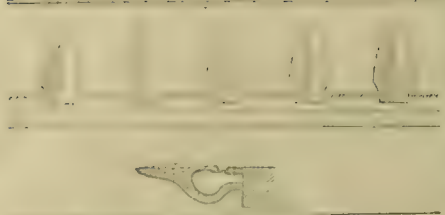
We copy the following description of its extraordinary cutting powers from an American paper devoted to agricultural subjects, called the *Cultivator*—"The machine cuts all the grain; and if the raker is careful, none is scattered; and if the binders carry a rake and use it, none need be lost. Fields harvested by these machines have a beautiful appearance. The stubble is uniform in height, while no prostrate, scattering straws



AMERICAN REAPING MACHINE.



ANDREW



CUTTING KNIFE OF AMERICAN REAPING MACHINE.

break of waste. If the binders have felt at all interested in doing their work well, there is nothing to glean with the sickle, bagging-hook, or rake. Woods, brush, pitchforks, rakes, if standing in the way, or even horses' legs, are all cut smooth alike."

HORNSEY'S PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINE AND THRESHING MACHINE.

It has become the practice of many agricultural implement makers to devote their whole energy and skill to the perfecting of one or two particular implements or machines; hence, we now find one firm celebrated for ploughs, another for chaff-cutters, another for drills, &c.; and the excellent results of this practice are especially observable in the case of the portable steam-engine of Messrs. Hornsey.

This eminent firm have paid great attention to the construction of portable steam-engines, and have been the winners of many prizes in contests for superiority with other makers. Last year, and we believe on a previous occasion, they gained the first prize from the Royal Agricultural Society of England; and it is not unlikely they will again carry it off at the Great Exhibition of 1881.

The most remarkable feature in this engine is the placing the cylinder in the steam-chest, where it is kept hot, and all waste of heat prevented; and, at the same time, it is so arranged that the cylinder may be got at with ease when necessary, for repair, &c.

The workmanship of this machine is highly creditable to the Messrs. Hornsey, there being nothing, perhaps, in this department superior to it; and the details exhibit the result of great study to produce the best possible result in the best possible manner.

We have engraved the engine as it is used in threshing in the open field, with one of the excellent threshing-machines made by the same firm.

CROSSKILL'S FIG-TROUGH.

This is an excellent contrivance for supplying food to hogs. The ordinary method is to empty the wash into open troughs, to which the pigs



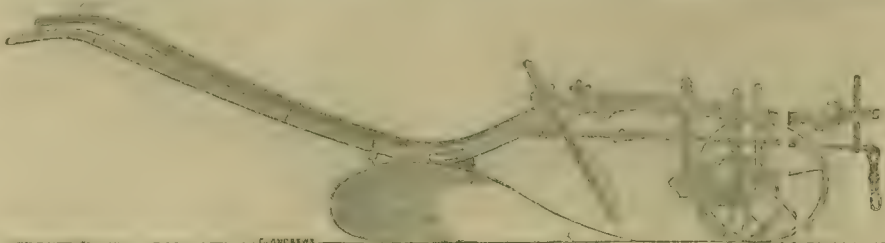
CROSSKILL'S FIG-TROUGH.

have at all times access. The consequence is, that on the arrival of the meal a general scuffle takes place among the animals, and in their greedy anxiety to get more than their proper share, a considerable quan-

tity of the food is wasted by being splashed over, especially during the time the feeder is filling the troughs. Mr. Crosskill's object is to avoid this unnecessary waste, by constructing the trough in such a manner that the hogs have no access to it, until it has been carefully and properly filled. To effect this, a moveable spring flap is suspended above the trough, and which is placed against the side next the hogs while it is being filled. When this is done, it is drawn to the opposite side, and then forms a proper back to the trough, and prevents any waste from splashing, &c. In our engraving we have shown one half the flap in its position while being filled, and the other, as when the hogs are feeding.

MESSRS. HOWARD'S PATENT PLOUGHS.

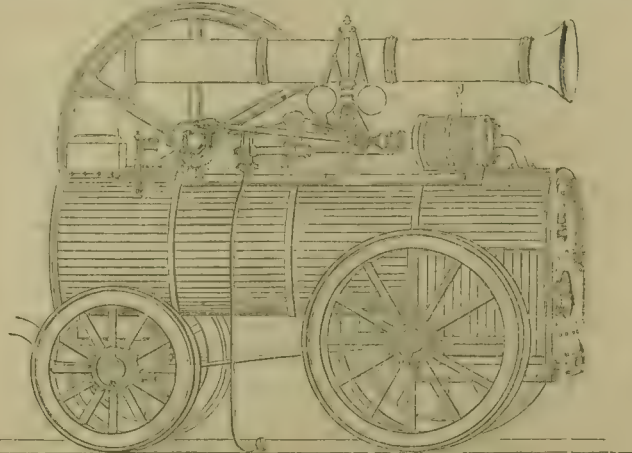
Messrs. Howard's new patent ploughs are made principally of wrought iron, and are an improved form of their prize ploughs, which are known



HOWARD'S PATENT PLOUGH.

throughout the kingdom; the Royal Agricultural Society of England, having, since 1841, awarded to Messrs. Howard nine first prizes for exhibiting the best plough at their annual meetings. The exhibitors show a set of ploughs of three sizes, marked for distinction XXX, and XXX, suitable for ordinary, deep, and extra deep ploughing. The improvements consist in a greater elegance of design, more equal proportions, and the cutting and moving parts known as the share and furrow-turner being formed upon exact geometrical principles. The curve being regular and taper, the power required to work the im-

proved for so many years, we cannot but hail an invention, as effective as it is simple, which completely provides against the evils which the old system is subject to. The improvement we refer to is the adoption of conical stones in lieu of horizontal ones, with a working surface of only eight inches instead of two feet. By the first pair of stones the wheat is broken and delivered in a state of half-ground meal, unheated; and, by the natural laws of gravity, the flour is instantly passed through a wire cylinder, fixed beneath, by the aid of brushes fixed upon the same shaft as the stones. The flour being thus in-



BARRETT AND EXHALL'S STEAM-ENGINE.

stantly separated from the unground meal, the latter passes down to the second pair of stones also fixed upon the same shaft, and the grinding is then completed. Moreover, we cannot refrain from expressing our admiration of the concise and beautiful adjustment of the stones, as being on a good sound principle. The lower, or running stones, are keyed upon the shaft, whilst the upper or stationary stones drop into a turned ring, and necessarily rise and fall upon four inclined

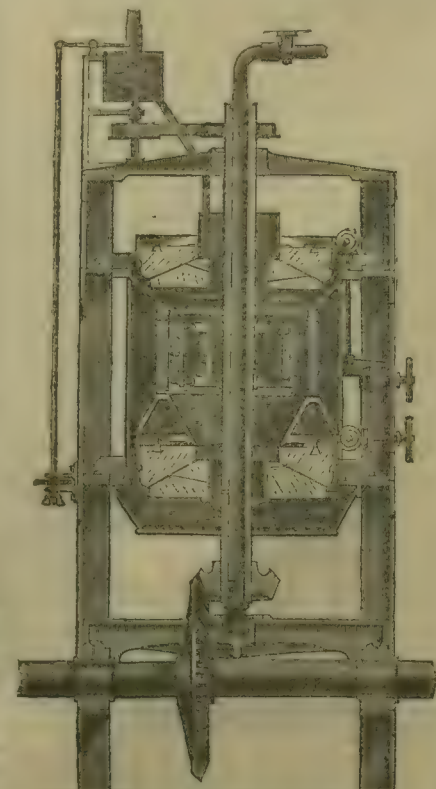
planes, the furrow slice travelling at an uniform rate from its being first cut until left in its final position, the furrows are laid more even, and in the best form for the reception of the seed. A novel method is introduced of fixing the shares to lever necks of wrought iron, the raising or lowering of which gives the point greater or less inclination as the state of the land may require. The action and fixing of this lever neck is most simple, and altogether new. The centre pin, upon which the lever works, is of steel, and fixed to the neck; the lever when raised or lowered (which can be done instantly) is secured in a series of grooves by a screw-nut at the end of it: the iron being thus brought into a state of tension, ensures firmness, as well as increases the strength. Another feature in these ploughs is a new mode of fixing the wheels and making the axles. The holdfasts, or clamps, securing the wheels, are made to slide through a mortise formed in the beam, by which the width may be altered with greater facility, as well as dispensing with the old sliding axle, which was an obstacle in deep ploughing, and objectionable upon dirty land on account of the soil accumulating round it; the wheels, by the method now adopted, are brought opposite to each other, and the land-wheel may be expanded as well as the furrow-wheel. The axles are similar to a patent axle—an essential improvement, as no grit can get in nor any grease escape; the wheels, therefore, must wear much longer, and the friction is considerably reduced. A most simple method of adjusting the coulter is adopted, by which any required position is instantly obtained, thus preventing much loss of time, which was the case upon the old plan of fastening by wedges. The draught, as will be seen from the illustration, is from the nearest point to the centre of resistance, thereby removing a great portion of strain on the beam.

Every part is so arranged, that a ploughman can remove or replace the irons, subject to wear or breaking in the field, without the assistance of a mechanic; and they can be worked either with or without wheels, or with one, as required, and each plough is furnished with a set of furrow-turners of various sizes, more or less curved.

BARRETT AND EXHALL'S STEAM-ENGINE.

We have before alluded to the first-rate workmanship of the articles exhibited by Barrett, Exhall, and Co., of Reading, and this is especially observable in the excellent specimen of a portable steam-engine exhibited by them.

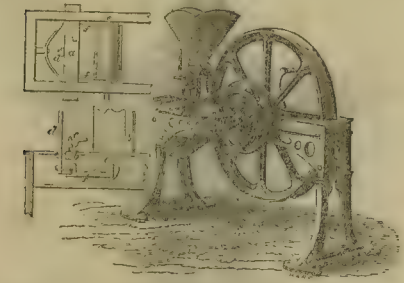
A striking peculiarity of this engine is the placing the cylinder and the valve of the engine part upon a central frame, which is complete in itself, and is independent of its attachment to the boiler, and renders its removal easy at any time it may be necessary, without affecting the other part, and a much steadier action is also produced while working. This engine is well adapted for all purposes connected with agriculture, as well as sawing, pumping, &c.; and, as its consumption of coal is not more than 7 lb. per horse-power per hour, and any smart man on the farm may, with a month's practice, be safely entrusted to work it, there can be no question about the economy of using them.



WESTRUP'S PATENT CONICAL FLOUR MILL (SECTION).

WESTRUP'S PATENT CONICAL FLOUR MILL.

planes, and are capable of regulation to the utmost nicety, thereby wholly relieving the wheat from any weight or undue pressure during the operation of grinding, whilst the weight upon the old system is equal to three-quarters of a ton. Another feature of paramount importance is, that the conical mill can be driven by less power than is required to drive the horizontal ones, the former producing double the quantity of work in the same period of time. We have perused certificates from several respectable bakers who have used the flour produced by this method, which state that a sack of flour manufactured by the conical mill will produce from two to three 4-lb. loaves more than that which is made by any other mode of manufacture yet introduced, and they attribute this increase to the greater quantity of gluten and nutritious qualities retained in the flour from its being so much less heated, the wheat passing over such a small surface of stone. These data, which have been most satisfactorily established, induced us to calculate the advantages that might be derived from this improved method of manufacture to be generally adopted. Taking the population of London to be 2,500,000, and inferring that each person consumes annually, according to the latest statistics, the produce of a quarter of wheat, which is about 89 lb. of flour, and that this mode of grinding will produce three 4-lb. loaves more to the sack than the old method, there will be for London alone a gain of 10,232,142 4-lb. loaves from the same quantity of wheat. Again, taking the population of England at 20,000,000, and valuing the 4-lb. loaf at sixpence, and calculating upon the increase of three loaves to the sack, there will be a gain to the country at large of the enormous amount of £2,046,428 per annum—a sum about equal to half the Income-tax as at present levied.



STANLEY'S ROLLER MILL, FOR CRUSHING LINSEED, OATS, MALT, BARLEY, BEANS, &c.

This mill was exhibited before her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., in a private apartment in the Exhibition. The side cuts represent the safety levers, seen from above and at the side; *d* is the lever acting through the pieces *a* and *f* on the roller *e*; *c* is a tightening screw.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

MEETING AT WINDSOR, 1881.

The following is a list of the Judges' awards on the different kinds of stock:—

SHORT-HORNS.

Class 1.—Bulls calved previously to the 1st of January, 1849.
First prize of £40, No. 38, to Mr. Thomas Washburn, of Kirkby, near Darlington, York, a 4 years and 9 months old short-horned bull, bred by Mr. Henry Lister Maw, of Tully, near Crowle, Lincolnshire.
Second prize of £20, No. 6, to the Right Hon. Lord Hastings, of Melton Constable, near Thetford, Norfolk, a 9 years and 1 month old short-horned bull, bred by his Lordship.

Class 2.—Bulls calved since the 1st of January, 1849.
First prize of £25, No. 47, to Mr. John Kirkham, of Hemby, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire, a 2 years 4 months and 8 days old short-horned bull, bred by himself.
Second prize of £15, No. 53, to Mr. Thomas Raine, of Gainsford, near Darlington, a 2 years and 3 months old short-horned bull, bred by himself.
Third prize of £10, No. 70, to Mr. Thomas Bentley, of Pannal Hall, Pannal, near Wetherby, Yorkshire, a 1 year and 10 months old short-horned bull, bred by Mr. F. H. Fawkes, of Farley Hall, near Otley.

Class 3.—Cows in Milk or in Calf.
First prize of £20, No. 97, to Mr. Richard Booth, of Warley, near Northallerton, Yorkshire, a 4 years and 4 months old short-horned cow, in calf and in milk, bred by himself.
Second prize of £10, No. 110, to the Right Hon. Viscount Hill, of Hawkstone, Shrewsbury, Salop, a 6 years 1 month and 24 days old short-horned cow in milk, bred by his Lordship.

Class 4.—In-calf Heifers not exceeding three years old.
First prize of £20, No. 122, to Mr. Charles Towneley, of Towneley Park, near Burnley, Lancashire, a 2 years and 2 months old pure short-horned in-calf heifer, bred by himself.
Second prize of £15, No. 121, to Mr. Charles Towneley, of Towneley Park, near Burnley, Lancashire, a 2 years and 9 months old pure short-horned in-calf heifer, bred by Mr. Richard Eastwood, of Swinhow, near Burnley.
Third prize of £10, No. 130, to Mr. James Douglas, of Athelstaneford, New Malton, near Dring, Nottingham, a 2 years and 1 month old short-horned in-calf heifer, bred by Mr. Turner, of Kilton.

Class 5.—Yearling Heifers.
First prize of £15, No. 162, to the Right Hon. Viscount Hill, of Hawkstone, near Shrewsbury, a 1 year 10 months and 16 days old short-horned heifer, bred by his Lordship.
Second prize of £10, No. 156, to Mr. Henry Amber, of Watkinson Hall, near Halifax, Yorkshire, a 1 year and 6 months old short-horned heifer, bred by himself.
Third prize of £5, No. 163, to the Right Hon. Viscount Hill, of Hawkstone, near Shrewsbury, a 1 year 10 months and 23 days old short-horned heifer, bred by his Lordship.

HEREFORD.

Class 1.—Bulls calved previously to the 1st of January, 1849.
First prize of £40, No. 177, to the Right Hon. Lord Berwick, of Cronkhill, near Shrewsbury, a 4 years 6 months and 21 days old Hereford bull, bred by Mr. T. Longmore, of Watford.
Second prize of £20, No. 178, to Mr. Edward Frier, of the Court-Lane, Penbridge, near Leominster, Hereford, a 3 years and 23 days old Hereford bull, bred by his Lordship.

Class 2.—Bulls calved since the 1st of January, 1849.
First prize of £25, No. 189, to Mr. E. B. Price, of Huntington, near Hereford, a 1 year 10 months and 6 days old Hereford bull, bred by his Lordship.
Second prize of £15, No. 188, to Mr. Sylvanus Archibald, of Holmer, near Hereford, a 1 year 10 months old Hereford bull, bred by himself.
Third prize of £10, No. 191, to Mr. John Monkhouse, of the Stow, near Hereford, a 1 year and 10 months old Hereford bull, bred by himself.

Class 3.—Cows in Milk or in Calf.
First prize of £20, No. 196, to the Right Hon. Lord Berwick, of Cronkhill, near Shrewsbury, a 3 years 8 months and 29 days old Hereford cow, in milk, bred by his Lordship.
Second prize of £10, No. 197, to the Rev. John Robert Smythies, of East-hill, near Colchester, Essex, a 4 years and 6 months old true Hereford cow, in milk, bred by Mr. Samuel Aston, of Lynch Court, near Leominster.

Class 4.—In-calf Heifers.
First prize of £20, No. 222, to the Right Hon. Lord Berwick, of Cronkhill, near Shrewsbury, a 2 years 8 months and 19 days old in-calf Hereford heifer, bred by his Lordship.
Second prize of £15, No. 203, to the Right Hon. Lord Berwick, of Cronkhill, near Shrewsbury, a 2 years 7 months and 14 days old in-calf Hereford heifer, bred by his Lordship.
Third prize of £10, No. 206, to Mr. Philip Turner, of the Leen, Cambridge, near Leominster, Hereford, a 2 years and 9 months old in-calf Hereford heifer, bred by himself.

Class 5.—Yearling Heifers.
First prize of £15, No. 215, to Mr. F. B. Price, of Huntington, near Hereford, a 1 year and 9 months old Hereford yearling heifer, bred by Mr. E. B. Price, of Eardisland, near Leominster.
Second prize of £10, No. 209, to Mr. Walter Maybery, of Penlan, near Brecon, a 1 year and 8 months old Hereford yearling heifer, bred by himself.
Third prize of £5, No. 210, to the Right Hon. Lord Berwick, of Cronkhill, near Shrewsbury, a 1 year 7 months and 18 days old Hereford yearling heifer, bred by his Lordship.

DEVONS.

Class 1.—Bulls calved previously to the 1st of January, 1849.
First prize of £40, No. 226, to Mr. John Quarterly, of Champion Molland, near South Molton, Devon, a 3 years and 5 months old North Devon bull, bred by himself.
Second prize of £20, No. 219, to Mr. James Davy, of North Molton, near South Molton, Devon, a 3 years and 10 weeks old pure Devon bull, bred by himself.
Class 2.—Bulls calved since the 1st of January, 1849.
First prize of £25, No. 229, to Mr. Samuel Farthing, of Stowey Court, near Bidegwater, Somerset, a 2 years and 6 months old Devon bull, bred by himself.
Second prize of £15, No. 237, to Mr. Thomas Miller, of Castle Farm, near Sherborne, Dorset, a 2 years and 4 months old Devon bull, bred by himself.
Third prize of £10, No. 228, to Mr. Thomas Bond, of Bishop's Lydeard, near Taunton, Somerset, a 2 years and 5 months old Devon bull, bred by himself.

Class 3.—Cows in Milk or in Calf.
First prize of £20, No. 214, to Mr. George Turner, of Barton, near Exeter, Devon, a 5 years and 1 months old pure North Devon cow, in milk and in calf, bred by the late Mr. Tremlett, of Barton, Devon.
Second prize of £10, No. 230, to Mr. Frederick Hogg, of 40, St. James's-street, London, a 3 years and 3 months old pure Devon cow, in milk, bred by Mr. Matthew Pailly, of Burstock Grange, near Broadwinnow, Dorset.

Class 4.—In-calf Heifers, not exceeding three years old.
First prize of £20, No. 201, to Mr. George Turner, of Barton, near Exeter, Devon, a 2 years and 3 months old in-calf pure North Devon heifer, bred by himself.
Second prize of £15, No. 262, to Mr. George Turner, of Barton, near Exeter, Devon, a 2 years and 6 months old in-calf pure North Devon heifer, bred by himself.
Third prize of £10, No. 255, to the Right Hon. the Earl of Leicester, of Holkham Hall, near Wells-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, a 2 years and 9 months old in-calf pure North Devon heifer, bred by Lord Portman, of Bryanston, near Blandford, Dorset.

Class 5.—Yearling Heifers.
First prize of £15, No. 224, to Mr. William M. Gibbs, of Bishop's Lydeard, near Taunton, Somerset, a 1 year and 9 months old Devon yearling heifer, bred by himself.
Second prize of £10, No. 291, to Mr. John Quarterly, of Champion Molland, near South Molton, Devon, a 1 year and 5 months old North Devon yearling heifer, bred by himself.
Third prize of £5, No. 279, to Mr. George Turner, of Barton, near Exeter, Devon, a 1 year and 7 months old pure North Devon yearling heifer, bred by himself.

LONG HORNS.

In this class the first prize of £10 was withheld, on account of insufficient merit.
Class 1.—Bulls calved since the 1st of January, 1849.
Prize of £10, No. 293, to Mr. Richard H. Chapman, of Upton, near Atherstone, Warwick, a 2 years and 4 months old long-horned bull, bred by himself.

Class 2.—Cows in Milk or in Calf.
Prize of £10, No. 294, to Mr. Thomas Beards, of Stowe, Buckingham, a 4 years and 11 months old long-horned cow, in milk, bred by himself.

Class 3.—In-calf Heifers, not exceeding three years old.
Prize of £5, No. 305, to Mr. Thomas Beards, of Stowe, Buckingham, a 2 years and 10 months old long-horned heifer, bred by himself.

Class 4.—Yearling Heifers.
Prize of £5, No. 297, Mr. Thomas Beards, of Stowe, Buckingham, a 1 year and 8 months old long-horned heifer, bred by himself.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

Class 1.—Bulls calved previously to the 1st of January, 1849.
Prize of £10, No. 302, to the Right Hon. the Earl of Egmont, of Cowdray, near Petworth, Sussex, a 3 years and 18 days old Channel Islands bull, bred by his Lordship.

Class 2.—Bulls calved since the 1st of January, 1849.
Prize of £10, No. 318, to Mr. John George Watkins, of Woodfold, Worcester, a 2 years and 4 months old Channel Islands bull, bred by himself.

Class 3.—Cows in Milk or in Calf.
Prize of £10, No. 319, to Mr. George Torde, of The Fort, at Gurnsey, a 3 years and 6 months old pure Guernsey cow, in calf, bred by La Page, St. Martin's, Guernsey.

Class 4.—In-calf Heifers.
Prize of £5, No. 321, to Sir John Cathcart, of Cooper's Hill, Chertsey, Surrey, a 2 years old Alderney in-calf heifer, breeder unknown.

Class 5.—Yearling Heifers.
Prize of £5, No. 327, Mr. Henry Chapman, of Wraybury, near Staines, Bucks, a 1 year and 6 months old Alderney yearling heifer, bred by Mr. W. Low, of Loughton on the Green, Newport Pagnel, Bucks.

SUSSEX.

Class 1.—Bulls calved previously to the 1st of January, 1849.
Prize of £10, No. 334, to Mr. Henry Calt, of West Field, near Lewes, Sussex, a 3 years and 6 months old Sussex bull, bred by himself.

Class 2.—Bulls calved since the 1st of January, 1849.
Prize of £10, No. 335, to Mr. John Watson, of Woombe, near Eastbourne, Sussex, a 1 year and 3 months old Sussex bull, bred by Mr. James Gorrings, of Selwinton, Sussex.

Class 3.—Cows in Milk or in Calf.
Prize of £10, No. 311, to Mr. Thomas Child, of Mickleham, near Hailsham, Sussex, a 6 years and 6 months old Sussex cow, in milk, bred by himself.

Class 4.—In-calf Heifers.
Prize of £5, No. 340, to Mr. William Marshall, of Bolney-place, near Cuckfield, Sussex, a 2 years and 3 months old Sussex in-calf heifer, bred by himself.

Class 5.—Yearling Heifers.
Prize of £5, No. 350, to Mr. William Marshall, of Bolney-place, near Cuckfield, Sussex, a 1 year and 8 months old yearling heifer, bred by himself.

SCOTCH HORNED.

Class 2.—Bulls calved since the 1st of January, 1849. One year old.
Prize of £10, No. 352, to Mr. Charles Fielder, of Sparsholt, near Winchester, Southampton, a 1 year 3 months and 13 days old pure Ayrshire bull, bred by Mr. David Glen, of Fitchwood Farm, Eling, near Southampton.

Class 3.—Cows in Milk or in Calf.
Prize of £10, No. 353, to Sir John Cathcart, of Cooper's Hill, near Chertsey, Surrey, a 6 years old Ayrshire cow, in milk; breeder unknown.

SCOTCH POLLED.

Class 1.—Bulls calved previously to the 1st of January, 1849.
Prize of £10, No. 361, to Mr. William McComb, of Tillyfour, near Alford, Aberdeen, a 3 years and 2 months old Angus polled bull, bred by Mr. Hugh Watson, of Kailor.

Class 2.—Cows in Milk or in Calf.
Prize of £10, No. 364, to Mr. Robert Scott, of Ballyvilly, near Montrose, Forfar, a 7 years and 5 months old pure Ayrshire cow, in calf, bred by Mr. William McComb, of Tillyfour.

Class 3.—In-calf Heifers.
Prize of £5, No. 365, to Mr. William McComb, of Tillyfour, near Alford, Aberdeen, a 2 years and 5 months old Angus polled in-calf heifer, bred by himself.

Class 5.—Yearling Heifers.
Prize of £5, No. 258, to Mr. William McComb, of Tillyfour, near Alford, Aberdeen, a 1 year and 5 months old Angus polled yearling heifer, bred by himself.

WELSH, IRISH, &c.

Class 1.—Bulls calved previously to the 1st of January, 1849.
Prize of £10, No. 372, to Lieut. General Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart., of Oakley Park, near Ely, Suffolk, a 4 years and 1 month old Suffolk bull, bred by himself.

Class 2.—Bulls calved since the 1st of January, 1849.
Prize of £10, No. 375, to Mr. George David E. M. of Aberystwyth, near Ipswich, a 2 years and 5 months old Suffolk bull, bred by himself.

Class 3.—Cows in Milk or in Calf.
Prize of £10, No. 379, to Lieut. General Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart., of Oakley Park, near Ely, Suffolk, a 3 years and 11 months old Suffolk cow, in calf, bred by himself.

Class 4.—In-calf Heifers.
Prize of £5, No. 383, to Lieut. General Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart., of Oakley Park, near Ely, Suffolk, a 2 years and 11 months old Suffolk heifer, in calf, bred by himself.

Class 5.—Yearling Heifers.
Prize of £5, No. 384, to Mr. George D. Bidwell, of Thurlston, near Ipswich, Suffolk, a 1 year and 11 months old Suffolk yearling heifer, bred by himself.

ROSES.

Class 1.—Stallions of any age, for Agricultural Purposes.
First prize of £20, No. 407, to Mr. Thomas Culling, of Badley, near Woodbridge, Suffolk, a 6 years old pure Suffolk stallion, bred by himself.

Second prize of £15, No. 403, to Mr. Thomas Culling, of Badley, near Woodbridge, Suffolk, a 9 years old pure Suffolk stallion, bred by himself.

Class 2.—Two-year-old Stallions for Agricultural Purposes.
First prize of £10, No. 420, to Mr. Frederick T. Williams, of Kinsington, near Oakley, Suffolk, a 2 years old pure Suffolk stallion, bred by Mr. William Wright, of Stonewell, Leicestershire.

Second prize of £10, No. 431, to Mr. Henry Taylor, of Bishopstone, near Farnham, Berkshire, a 2 years old pure Suffolk stallion, bred by himself.

Third prize of £10, No. 417, to Mr. Samuel Clayton, of Little Linton, near Linton, Cambridge, a 2 years old pure Suffolk stallion, bred by himself.

Class 3.—Dey Stallions.
Prize of £20, No. 430, to Mr. Robert Brown, of 1, Leitch Wallop, near Basingstoke, Hants, a 6 years old 1 day stallion, bred by himself.

Class 4.—Hunter Stallions.
Prize of £20, No. 449, to Mr. Thomas Groves, of Manor House, Nantmonkton, near York, a 6 years old thorough-blood hunter stallion, bred by Mr. Metcklam, London.

Class 5.—Carriage Stallions.
Prize of £30, No. 467, to Mr. Thomas Hogg, of Brandesburton, near Beverley, Yorkshire, a 5 years old coach stallion, bred by Mr. Whitting, of Hamp-holme.

Class 6.—Roadster Stallions.
Prize of £15, No. 472, to Mr. Thomas Groves, of Manor House, Nantmonkton, Yorkshire, a 6 years old pure roadster stallion, bred by Captain Viner, of Newly Hall, near Ripon, or one of his tenants.

Class 7.—Mares and Foals.
First prize of £20, No. 484, to Mr. John George Sheppard, of the High House, Camptsey Ash, near Woodbridge, Suffolk, a Suffolk mare and foal, the mare bred by herself; sire of foal belonged to Mr. Nathaniel G. Barthrop, of Crettingham, near Framlingham.

Second prize of £15, No. 493, to Mr. John Smith, of Crowthorne, near Wycombe, a 4 years old Suffolk mare and foal; the mare bred by herself; sire of foal belonged to Mr. Cordy, of Shipham.

Third prize of £10, No. 493, to William Thompson, of Thorpe-le-Soken, near Colchester, a Suffolk mare and foal; breeder of mare unknown; sire of foal belonged to himself.

Class 8.—Two-year-old Fillies.
First prize of £20, No. 502, to Mr. Nathaniel George Barthrop, of Crettingham, near Woodbridge, Suffolk, a 2 years old Suffolk filly, bred by Mr. R. R. Laxford.

Second prize of £15, No. 497, to Mr. Thomas Beale Brown, of Hampden, near Andoverford, Gloucester, a 2 years old Suffolk filly, bred by himself.

Third prize of £5, No. 499, to the Right Hon. Lord St. John, of Melchbourne, near Algham, Fenny, Beds, a 2 years old early filly, bred by his Lordship.

LEICESTERS.

Class 1.—Shearing Rams.
First prize of £35, No. 520, to Mr. William Sanday, of Holme Pierrepont, near Nottingham, a 17 months old Leicester ram, bred by himself.

Second prize of £20, No. 521, to Mr. William Sanday, of Holme Pierrepont, near Nottingham, a 17 months old Leicester ram, bred by himself.

Third prize of £10, No. 518, to Mr. William Sanday, of Holme Pierrepont, near Nottingham, a 17 months old Leicester ram, bred by himself.

Class 2.—Rams of any other age.
First prize of £30, No. 578, to Mr. Thomas Edward Pawlett, of Beeston, near Digglewade, Beds, a 28 months old Leicester ram, bred by himself.

Second prize of £25, No. 580, to Mr. Thomas Edward Pawlett, of Beeston, near Digglewade, Beds, a 40 months old Leicester ram, bred by himself.

Third prize of £10, No. 581, to Mr. Thomas Edward Pawlett, of Beeston, near Digglewade, Beds, a 40 months old Leicester ram, bred by himself.

Class 3.—Shearing Ewes.
First prize of £20, No. 534, to Mr. William Sanday, of Holme Pierrepont, near Nottingham, a 17 months old Leicester shearing ewe, bred by himself.

Second prize of £10, No. 535, to Mr. William Sanday, of Holme Pierrepont, near Nottingham, a 17 months old Leicester shearing ewe, bred by himself.

Third prize of £5, No. 536, to Mr. William Sanday, of Holme Pierrepont, near Nottingham, a 17 months old Leicester shearing ewe, bred by himself.

SOUTH DOWNS.

Class 1.—Shearing Rams.
First prize of £30, No. 641, to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a Southdown ram, 17 months old, bred by himself.

Second prize of £20, No. 700, to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a Southdown ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

Third prize of £10, No. 705, to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a Southdown ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

Class 2.—Rams of any other age.
First prize of £20, No. 711, to Mr. William Hadden, of Hove, near Brighton, a Southdown ram, 28 months old, bred by himself.

Second prize of £15, No. 741, to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a Southdown ram, 3 years and 5 months old, bred by himself.

Third prize of £10, No. 743, to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a Southdown ram, 3 years and 4 months old, bred by himself.

Class 3.—Shearing Ewes.
First prize of £20, No. 712, to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a pen of five Southdown shearing ewes, 16 months old, bred by himself.

Second prize of £15, No. 710, to Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a pen of five Southdown shearing ewes, 16 months old, bred by himself.

Third prize of £10, No. 753, to Mr. William Hadden, of Hove, near Brighton, a pen of five Southdown shearing ewes, 16 months old, bred by himself.

LONG WOOLS.

Class 1.—Shearing Rams.
First prize of £25, No. 770, to Mr. William Hadden, of Hove, near Brighton, a Cotswold ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

Second prize of £15, No. 786, to Mr. William Lane, of Eastington, near North-leach, Gloucestershire, a Cotswold ram, 16 months old, bred by himself.

Class 2.—Rams of any other age.
First prize of £20, No. 724, to Mr. George Hewer, of Lay Gore, near North-leach, Gloucestershire, a Cotswold ram, 40 months old, bred by Mr. Wm. Hewer, of North-leach.

Second prize of £10, No. 709, to Mr. William Garne, of Aldsworth, near North-leach, Gloucestershire, a Cotswold ram, 40 months old, bred by himself.

Class 3.—Shearing Ewes.
First prize of £10, No. 802, to Mr. William Lane, of Eastington, near North-leach, Gloucestershire, a pen of 5 Cotswold ewes, 16 months old, bred by himself.

Second prize of £5, No. 831, to Mr. William Lane, of Eastington, near North-leach, Gloucestershire, a pen of 5 Cotswold ewes, 16 months old, bred by himself.

MOUNTAIN SHEEP.

Class 1.—Rams of any age.
First prize of £20, No. 805, to Mr. John Dood, of Cateburgh, near Otterburn, Northumberland, a pure Cheviot ram, 27 months old, bred by him.

Second prize of £10, No. 811, to Mr. John Robson, of East Leith, near Beltingham, Northumberland, a Cheviot ram, 2 years and 4 months old, bred by himself.

Class 2.—Shearing Ewes.
Prize of £10, No. 816, to Mr. John Robson, of East Leith, near Beltingham, Northumberland, a pen of 5 pure Exmoor Horn shearing ewes, 1 year and 4 months old, bred by himself.

Class 3.—Ewes of any age.
Prize of £10, No. 821, to Mr. John Robson, of East Leith, near Beltingham, Northumberland, a pen of 5 Cheviot ewes, 3 years and 4 months old, bred by himself.

PIGS.

Class 1.—Boars of a large breed.
First prize of £15, No. 823, to Mr. R. Broadhurst, of Dache Hall, near Chester, a large boar, 3 years and 11 months old, bred by Mr. Ashby H. Wilson, of Albury.

Second prize of £10, No. 841, to Mr. George Edward Taylor, of Outlands Manor, Leamington, a large boar, 2 years and 3 months old, bred by Mr. James Martin, of Newwood, near Leeds.

Third prize of £5, No. 825, to Mr. John B. Spearing, of Chilton, near Hungerford, Berks, an improved Berkshire, a Sussex, and a Newmarket cross boar, 2 years and 6 months old, bred by himself.

Class 2.—Boars of a small breed.
First prize of £15, No. 817, to Mr. James Dixon, of Wortbrook-place, Horton, near Bradford, Yorkshire, a small boar, 2 years and 1 month old, bred by Mr. John Hadwen, of Keboys, near Halifax.

Second prize of £10, No. 857, to Mr. William Latham, of Bradford, Yorkshire, a small boar, 2 years and 4 months old, bred by himself.

Third prize of £5, No. 868, to Mr. John Hadwen, of Thornton, near Colmington, Devon, a Leicester boar, 10 months old, bred by himself.

Class 3.—Breeding Sows of a large breed.
First prize of £15, No. 903, to Mr. Joseph Tuley, of Kighley, Yorkshire, a large sow, 1 year 2 months and 6 days old, bred by himself.

Second prize of £10, No. 920, to Mr. Charles Jackson, of 46, Goodram Gate, York, a large sow, 1 year and 11 months and 2 weeks old, bred by himself.

Class 4.—Breeding Sows of a small breed.
First prize of £10, No. 913, to Mr. Samuel Druce, of Jan, of Eynham, near Oxford, an improved Oxfordshire sow, 1 year and 24 months old, bred by Mr. Thomas Boverman, of Eynham.

Second prize of £5, No. 153, to Mr. George Edward Taylor, of Outlands Manor, Leamington, a small sow, 1 year and 2 months old, bred by himself.

Class 5.—Breeding Sow Pigs of a large breed.
First prize of £10, No. 953, to Mr. Joseph Tuley, of Kighley, Yorkshire, a pen of three large sow pigs, 7 months and

Renaissance style, and is very beautiful in its way, both as to design and execution.

GROUP OF SILVER. BY VAN KEMPEN.

Amongst the foreign specimens of silver worthy of notice, and commanding admiration, is a group of nineteen pieces exhibited by Van Kempen, of Utrecht. We have engraved some of these works, which, it will be seen, are chiefly of the Renaissance or Louis Quatorze periods. The taste displayed in the designs, and the quality of the workmanship, are equally creditable to the producers, who nobly vindicate the character for taste in art of the Dutch nation.

LIBRARY FURNITURE. BY GILLOW.

The Library Table, Sofa, and Easy Chair, exhibited by Messrs. Gillow



CENTRE-PIECE.—BY MOREL, NEW BOND-STREET.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

CARTON PIERRE CORNICE. BY BIELEFIELD.

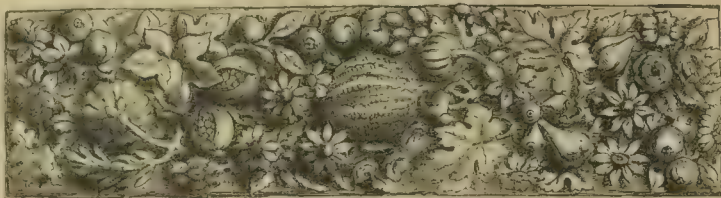
In the centre of the page is a very beautiful specimen of Messrs. Bielefeld's works in *carton pierre*—being a cornice of a rich composition of fruits and foliage.

STAMPED LEATHER HANGINGS. BY LEAKE.

Messrs. Leake's productions in stamped leather, with gilt and coloured ornamentation, are very rich and beautiful. We subjoin two specimens, the designs of which are sufficiently elaborate, without over-crowding.

BRONZE CUP. BY VITTOZ.

The Bronze Cup, by Messrs. Vittoz, is in the

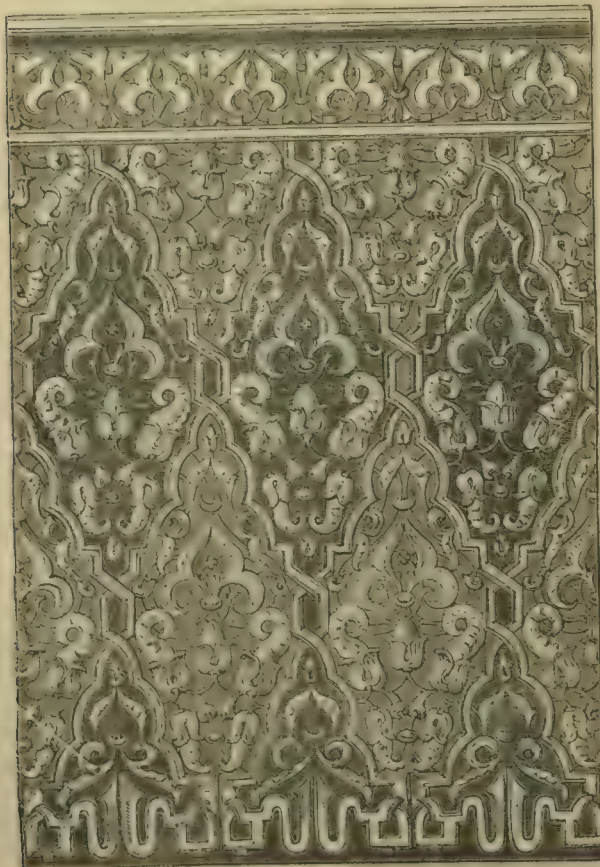


CARTON PIERRE CORNICE.—BY BIELEFIELD.



BRONZE CUP.—BY VITTOZ.

are specimens of the more substantial class of furniture, in which it has been attempted to combine extreme solidity with elaborate adornment. We confess we are by no means well pleased with the result. In cases where so much space is demanded for the absolute utilitarian purpose of the object manufactured, the ambition of the maker should be rather to conceal the bulkiness of it, and to economise room to the utmost extent possible—certainly not to overhang the extreme area required for use by projections of fancy subjects, which, from their location, become obtrusive and objectionable. The arch forming the recess, in the middle of the table, is the most creditable part about it; if the rest of the structure had been arranged upon a



STAMPED LEATHER HANGINGS.—BY LEAKE.

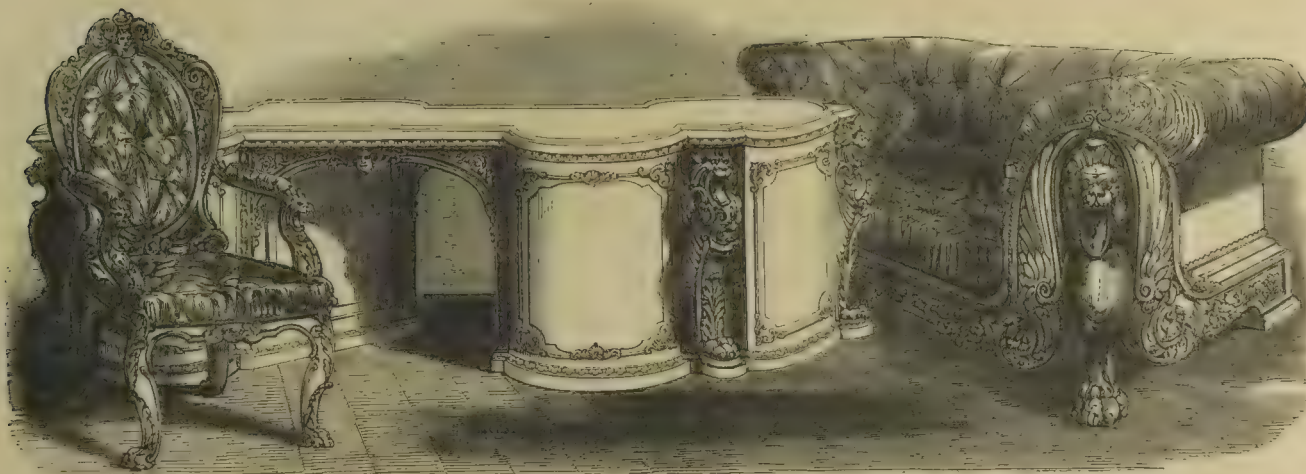
similar principle, the rectangular plan preserved, and the griffins discarded, it would have looked twice as handsome and have been immeasurably better adapted to the purpose than it is at present. The sofa and chair are also to blame for the heavy and uncomfortable-looking embellishments with which they are loaded. It is not mere eye-criticism that should be consulted in such matters; imagine knocking your shins against that sofa or that table, as you make your way past them in an unguarded moment. It is but just to add that the style of workmanship is unexceptionable.



ICE-DISH.—BY DODD.



GROUP OF SILVER.—BY VAN KEMPEN, OF HOLLAND.



LIBRARY FURNITURE.—BY MESSRS. GILLOW.

VIRGIN AND CHILD. BY VAN LINDEN.
M. Van Linden's (of Antwerp) little marble group of the "Virgin and

Child" is prettily executed; though there is so much affectation about the position of the hands, and generally in the conventional treatment of the whole of the upper part, that it is more entitled to be regarded as a piece of church decoration than as a work of art. The planting of the foot of the mother upon the head of the serpent may be orthodox according to the orthodoxy of Rome, but it is at variance with the plain reading of the passage in Scripture—Genesis iii. 15.

ICE-DISH. BY DODD.

The Ice Dish by Dodd is a very happy specimen of the taste and fancy at present displayed in this branch of silver manufacture.

ALABASTER VASE. BY CHIACI AND SONS.

Tuscany, not unmindful of its ancient renown, is rich in works of sculpture and carving, generally producing specimens of high excellence. The magnificent alabaster vase, by Chiaci and Sons, of Volterra, is in the pure Etruscan style, and stands upon a pedestal formed of a truncated fluted column. The sculpture upon this production is of exquisite character.

CARVED MINIATURE FRAME. BY W. G. ROGERS.

The carved miniature frame, in box-wood, by Rogers, is one of two very beautiful similar productions in this style. The design comprises a garland

various flowers, bound by a twisted ribbon, and placed round a simple bead rolling. Of course, the subject-head enclosed is of our introduction.



ALABASTER VASE.—TUSCANY.



VIRGIN AND CHILD.—BY VAN LINDEN.



CARVED MINIATURE FRAME.—BY W. G. ROGERS.

Properly placed in the Life-Boat department, comes another series of contrivances for saving life in the cases of individuals being immersed in water, by means of buoyant articles of clothing, and various other floating media to be worn about the person. It has been a matter of great interest, that the very simple mode of guarding against accidental falls into the water, is now so markedly improved by means of contrivances, such as belts, jackets with air-tight, expandable, or of immediate inflation by the mouth, have been devised; but, vast as is the proportion of our population constantly engaged upon or about the water, we suspect that very few of these contrivances have any extensive use. An outlay of a few shillings a year additional in clothing would incur a value of many times the value of many a man's life. But, stupid use and want, as usual, have been the cause. The generality of the belts and floating-jackets can be worn with perfect comfort. Indeed, neither the water nor any body else need be reminded, either by appearance or pressure, that any floating apparatus has been adapted at all, while the former enjoys the pleasing consciousness that, in the simple caseboard or over-hank, he will, swimmer or no swimmer, float as much as the most experienced and skilful swimming people who can swim has often been found to be. Swimming, however, is an art requiring a certain degree of instruction, and, consequently, practice before it can be made available. Not so the flotation contrivances exhibited in the Western Gallery, and which may be put on every day as part and parcel of one's clothes. Some "yachting jackets," particularly buoyant material, are shown. They look very handsome, and are well constructed, and are made of ordinary blue cloth; but have a reflector of rubber capable of supporting the wearer in the water. Corresponding puletoets for ladies are also exhibited. No prices are, of course, affixed; but why, unless these be very excessive, should not all sailors' jackets be made of this buoyant material? Many belts, to be inflated by the mouth, and which are so constructed, as to be put round the body. Waterproof trunks, ingeniously so constructed, to serve as supporting media in the case of shipwreck, are exhibited, and models shown of their easy adaptation to the purposes of rafts. In another department of the Exhibition will be found a number of air-tight mattresses, suitable for hammocks and berths, and which, of course, are equally buoyant. A man, indeed, could sleep upon one of them adrift, provided the mattress were not so placed as to be in his rolling off. Cante's life-buoy is a well-known invention; it is a circular belt, which is fast to the person in the water, and into which he thrusts his head and arms, thus keeping easily afloat until assistance arrives. A cork cap, which performs the curious anomalous offices of a hat and a basin, is also exhibited, as a means of keeping the head of the water-borne swimmer above water, and in managing the matter, seeing that the face must be beneath the surface before the water in the hat can come into play, somewhat puzzled us. Perhaps, however, the water is to pull off his hat, and attach it to a more convenient portion of his person. Connected with this subject are the ingenious swimming gloves exhibited. The articles are web-fingered, so that the outstretched hand grasps a greater extent of water than swimmers ordinarily do—the hands, of course, being in the water, and the fingers progress. The invention seems founded on common sense, and is thoroughly practical. A swimming-boot accompanies the swimming-gloves. The article consists of an ordinary light shoe, firmly fastened to a flat piece of wood the width of the sole; to which again are attached, and working by hinges, the flaps or leaves. When the web is raised, these leaves float beneath the sole, and are raised up again, but on the stroke being given, they, of course, open up and are depressed, thus presenting a great additional momentum. With the gloves and boot, man will verse in the art who would be able to go at a greatly increased speed through the water. Several India-rubber cloaks are exhibited both in

She dreads an instant pause,
And lives but while she moves.



THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—THE TRANSEPT, LOOKING SOUTH.

A LADY'S GLANCE AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

No. II.

HAVING alluded, in my former glance at the Exhibition in Hyde park, to the beauty of the lace collected there from the various Continental states, as well as from the different provinces of our own country, I must now endeavour to justify my eulogium by attempting to describe more minutely a few of the specimens peculiarly worthy of observation, which present themselves there in such abundance. The majority of my readers are doubtless aware of the many fabrics that range themselves under the general appellation of lace by right, no less than of the numerous machine-woven imitations which lay claim to the distinction by courtesy, but which the connoisseur can never be prevailed upon to award them unaccompanied by some qualifying prefix, sufficient to distinguish the copy, however perfect it may be, from the genuine and unalloyed original.

Of the real laces that present themselves to our admiration, perhaps the most worthy to be first named are such as are wrought solely and consecutively by hand on the lace-pillow; these are all made of the finest Flemish thread, and are distinguished as Valenciennes, Honiton, and English, Lille or Buckingham, with a name known as *gimpure*, made also by hand with a crochet needle. The white silk lace known as blonde is also wrought in the same way, with the black varieties of Chantilly, Ray, and Grammont; introducing a few slight distinctions, too minute to need particular observation in this place. Another description, equally attractive to the generality of lace-fanciers, and of no less mercantile value, is that of the well-known and highly-prized Brussels lace, set apart, from its extreme lightness, for full dress, with the beautiful modern invention of Honiton applique. In these elegant varieties the flowers are made separately on the pillow, and afterwards attached to the groundwork, which (in the finest specimens), though simply consisting of plain lace, is, as being also made by hand on the pillow, equally genuine with the decoration itself; and in this particular forcibly reminding us of those works of the old masters, in which the principal figures, only, were painted with their own hands, the subordinate background being filled in by artists less skilled in their profession, or less highly gifted by nature than themselves.

As from time immemorial Holland and its dependencies have been distinguished for the perfection to which their fostering care has raised this beautiful fabric, it seems but a tribute due to give the precedence in every description to the lace manufacturers of Belgium, more especially as they appear in the present day fully prepared to maintain the vantage-ground earned in times past.

For this superiority many reasons suggest themselves. The Flemings have been for ages noted as the most successful cultivators and dressers of flax; hence, they have held in their own hands exclusively, the raw material for the most finished productions: in distributing this over the whole world, it is not unnatural that they should have chosen (in former times, at least) to reserve for their own use a liberal share of the choicest and best description. A convincing proof of their skill is afforded by the fact, that they are known to have wrought thread of so fine a texture as to exceed in value ten times the price of standard gold. This having been the case in former years, it is difficult to form an idea of the perfection to which they may not have attained.

Before proceeding to notice individually the beautiful examples of lace-work contributed by Belgium, I must be permitted to observe on the lack of courtesy shown by some of the exhibitors in this class, which contrasts rather unfavourably with that of their French compatriots, and even some of their own neighbours in the same department. The spectator is in many instances prevented from approaching by a barrier, placed so far from the glass cases in which the works are displayed, as to lead the uninitiated to believe in the existence of some other reason for their exclusion, apart from the protection of the property. This extreme caution is additionally to be regretted, inasmuch as the specimens displayed would bear the closest inspection. The convenience of the public, therefore, seems to be encroached upon without any adequate reason. The first article which claims a special notice at my hands is a pocket-handkerchief, the right of which, I understand, belongs to Van Overloop, of Brussels; it is framed like a picture, and may fairly claim to rank as a work of art. The centre is circular, and composed of the finest cambric; the border surrounding it is lace-work, of a clear, though elaborate design, comprising the initials of her Majesty, with the Royal arms of England; whilst the corners, necessarily deeper than the sides, are enriched with emblematical devices of Commerce, Industry, and Industry, and the fine needlework might as well be considered of this border, consists in the fact that the ornamental pattern and the plain groundwork to which it is attached were both worked by needle at the same time and with the same thread, not being separately wrought, as is usually the case. A little history of this object, with the name of the actual maker, would be of interest to all capable of estimating the patience and ingenuity required for the production of a piece of work so peculiar, fine, and delicate. Another fine specimen of a pocket-handkerchief (also worked with a needle by a M. de Valenciennes) claims our admiration; with a lace flower of Gothic pattern, intermixed with birds and roses. There is also part of a second flower of still more elegant design, consisting of flowers and imitative drapery; nor must I omit a singularly beautiful detached spray without background, which would seem a faithful representation of a bunch of flowers just cut, and transferred, as it were, into a delicate lace on the straw pillow. A very fine example of the Honiton lace, Brussels lace is exhibited by A. Delahaye, in a scarf and shawl, and several veils and falls of a similar kind are also well worthy of attention. Of the delicate white blond, the black Grammont, and other varieties of the same school of silk laces, the Messrs. Stouquet display (307) an extensive assortment, adapted to almost every purpose, from shawls and mantillas, to head-dresses and lappets; with some beautiful specimens of appropriate lace for the corners of the table, and in collars, and played to great advantage, ready mounted and fitted for use. I must especially notice a canezon of elaborate design and perfect execution. Perhaps the finest examples of delicate lace are never so well exhibited as in this peculiar form; in flounces, the more showy pattern has a better effect than delicate tracery, which is too often lost in the distance, and in heavy folds of the robe to which it is attached. In veils and lappets, the want of a close background is also a disadvantage, and in collars it is difficult to preserve the requisite smoothness. It is, therefore, to the Berlin and canezon, that the patient artist is indebted for a perfect display of a *chef d'œuvre*, inasmuch as form, background, and proximity are in a *fin de siècle*. M. Duhaion exhibits (314) a case of Valenciennes and Brussels-trimmings, of various patterns and widths, varying from half an inch to a quarter of a yard. We have been so long accustomed to see the corner of these trimmings, and to examine them with rather a heavy pattern, that we scarcely recognize an old favourite in the lighter and elegant of the present specimens; nor are we certain, that, in a lace distinguished for its usefulness and durability, the change is in every respect an improvement. Solidity seems as much an attribute of Valenciennes, as lightness of design is on the filmy groundwork of the Brussels. It is, however, a feature of the taste peculiar to the present day, to engrave as many varieties as possible on an ancient style; and this is done in the lace, which, though its individuality which forms an agreeable characteristic in specimens of the lower grades of manufactures. Great credit, however, due to M. Duhaion for the introduction of laces the width of moderate dress-flounces, of a description hitherto seldom, if ever, made sufficiently wide to be used for such a purpose. Beautiful specimens of *applique lace* are presented (case 318) by Van Gèle, Brussels, in the form of a cascade and half shawl; the latter is a most interesting and interesting example of Italian workmanship, which is not often exercised in lace manufacture, rather than as affording anything remarkable in themselves. Several large and elegant examples of the new kind of lace termed *Pompadour* merit special notice: it consists of a white design on a black background, and is very effective worn as slight mourning, though almost too pretty to be entirely devoted to this purpose. In the present instance it is applied to a cascade, collar, and trimming lace. The productions of M. Roby (331) are distinguished by their beauty on a large scale specimens of Brussels lace, not often equalled, and never surpassed, even on a small one: a complete dress of this beautiful material, composed of three straight flounces, attached to each other, with head-dress and ruffles *en suite*, is exhibited on a wax figure, and, under ordinary circumstances, would almost form an exhibition of itself.

under ordinary circumstances, would almost form an exhibition of itself. Sophie Defrenne (316) contributes several lace collars of remarkable beauty and novel design. In Brussels lace handkerchiefs, berthe, and head-dress are of equally effective, though each differing in style. The establishment of St. Joseph, at Verriera, offers many beautiful specimens of laces of almost every variety; those formed of Flanders *gimpure* are of peculiar interest, as presenting a reproduction of the old English point in a state of perfection for which we should now look in vain in our own country, and which seems hardly capable of further improvement. Of this delicate and elegant lace, an individual specimen of which somewhat resembles a large scallop shell, cannot fail to attract the eye of the most casual beholder, and to detain that of the connoisseur until she is warned that other attractions yet await her. These are provided by Madame Bousson de Vileghier, of Bruges, in the form of two splendid flounces, of real and very fine point lace, which are advantageously displayed on sheets of crimson velvet. The collection of family improvements of this delicate lace, of which they are second to none, and are far more beautiful than any of the same kind seen in this country previously to the present magnificent display. A few exquisite articles of Mechlin lace (333), by Miss Van Klei, cannot be too highly extolled; among these are a head-dress, collar, and veil; one lappet, with a pattern of birds, butterflies, and flowers, is left unfinished, with its multiple appendages, and from it, to show the connection of the lace, which it is made, and also what may be achieved by the most unpretending machinery when guided by fingers well accomplished in their art. Another exhibitor presents us with a perfect picture, in lace—with alveoles, bridges, figures, flowers, and even bird-does, all so naturally blended together, that no idea of incongruity arises in the mind of the spectator from the variety of objects thus associated. There are also, among these decorative articles, for prices, some very pretty specimens of Brussels lace made at Brussels, and of the schools of India, for the poor.

Before concluding my survey of this department, I must record my admiration of a piece of work intended for *applique*, the elegant design of which is an openwork basket filled with flowers of many kinds, beautifully grouped, and formed of the finest Brussels lace; this is disposed on a velvet cushion, and, as in a former instance, a few bobbins remain suspended from it. A handkerchief depicting the Van der Kelen, of Brussels (313), the fortunate holder of which had been awarded for such fabric by the National Exhibition of Belgium in 1847. It is almost superfluous to say that it is a masterpiece of art; and with this I must absolutely content, feeling how very inadequate any description must be to convey an idea of this manufacture, either *en général* or *en détail*.

Of Spanish lace, a very small assortment is presented in the Crystal Palace. This is rather a curious fact, when it is remembered how large a portion of the lace of the world is made in a country where the highest classes still preserve a national costume, the distinguishing features of which are the lace mantillas for the head, and the richly-flowered shawl drapery of the same material. Of the ancient Spanish point, so liberally introduced in the pictures of the Spanish school of painting, not a single specimen is to be seen. It is, therefore, to be inferred that the Spanish ladies must for this last century have adopted to their French neighbours. Of the few specimens of native manufacture worthy of notice, I may instance a mantilla thickly flowered, but of a pattern by no means remarkable; another of white blond, and a lace shawl of a light running pattern, with medallions in the corners for the initials or arms of the wearer. A very fine specimen of black silk lace is exhibited by Fister, of Barcelona, which demands a more detailed description at my hands, from the novel and singular character of its design. It represents a Spanish grandee on horseback fully equipped, a specimen of his dog and gun; and, finally, a lady riding in state in a palanquin, with animals of every description, both foreign and domestic, surrounding her as a body-guard. Another example, by the same maker, displays a complete landscape *à la Chinoise*, with men, women, and children, employed in the ordinary occupations of life. It includes, also, pagodas and bridges, with their fitting accompaniments of drooping trees, very effectively and suitably introduced to their French neighbours. Of the few specimens of native manufacture worthy of notice, I may instance a mantilla thickly flowered, but of a pattern by no means remarkable; another of white blond, and a lace shawl of a light running pattern, with medallions in the corners for the initials or arms of the wearer. A very fine specimen of black silk lace is exhibited by Fister, of Barcelona, which demands a more detailed description at my hands, from the novel and singular character of its design. It represents a Spanish grandee on horseback fully equipped, a specimen of his dog and gun; and, finally, a lady riding in state in a palanquin, with animals of every description, both foreign and domestic, surrounding her as a body-guard. Another example, by the same maker, displays a complete landscape *à la Chinoise*, with men, women, and children, employed in the ordinary occupations of life. It includes, also, pagodas and bridges, with their fitting accompaniments of drooping trees, very effectively and suitably introduced to their French neighbours. Of the few specimens of native manufacture worthy of notice, I may instance a mantilla thickly flowered, but of a pattern by no means remarkable; another of white blond, and a lace shawl of a light running pattern, with medallions in the corners for the initials or arms of the wearer. A very fine specimen of black silk lace is exhibited by Fister, of Barcelona, which demands a more detailed description at my hands, from the novel and singular character of its design. It represents a Spanish grandee on horseback fully equipped, a specimen of his dog and gun; and, finally, a lady riding in state in a palanquin, with animals of every description, both foreign and domestic, surrounding her as a body-guard. Another example, by the same maker, displays a complete landscape *à la Chinoise*, with men, women, and children, employed in the ordinary occupations of life. It includes, also, pagodas and bridges, with their fitting accompaniments of drooping trees, very effectively and suitably introduced to their French neighbours.

In the French department, having on a former occasion alluded to the novelty of Madame Hubert's lace flowers, I must only further observe on the better and more artistic manner in which they are wrought, and the palm from every competitor, although in beauty they are certainly rivalled by a lappet sent by M. Ducaumont, of the Rue de Choiseul, Paris. This elegant specimen is composed of fine gold-coloured blond, wrought of silk in its natural shade, and ornamented in the making with soft gold thread of texture almost equally fine. The design for this work has been selected with equal taste and propriety, representing ears of wheat and rye; the spikes of the latter extending from the groundwork whilst the golden outline of the ear is the border. This is a very artistic improvement on the old-fashioned scalloped edge, but it will be for the present confined to articles of the most *recherché* description. The next examples to be distinguished are those contributed by M. Lefebvre, of Bayeux, who holds no less than five medals and the cross of the Legion of Honour as trophies of success in his art.

We have here a fine thread lace counterpane, well adapted to throw over a bed, which, as well as the lace, is no good of exhibiting in her state *chambre-à-coucher*, although, like greater persons, who wisely chooses a less elaborate residence-place for actual use. There is likewise a set of lappets of the exquisitely point d'Alençon, the pattern of which comprises the Royal crown surrounded by a drapery, the imitative folds of which form an irregular border, and present a *tout ensemble* of extreme beauty. A rich point lace scarf and shawl, also deserving of attention, with a Chantilly mantle of arabesque design, and some deep lace flounces. These are all I can afford space to particularise.

Of white blond, M. Randon, of Caen (Calvados), may perhaps be considered the best expositor. In his collection (1634) are a mantilla and overall of great beauty; the groundwork is of the finest quality, with the leaves and fruit of the grape vine running over it as a pattern; they are of a natural size, and of a quality that may almost be called massive. These are intended for the use of the young ladies, who, in the present state of her magnificent, contrasting forcibly with the lightness most admired in this country. A beautiful *parure* of lace, belonging to the Duchess of Somerset, is exhibited, as being of very fine workmanship; the pattern is very delicate, and seems a revival of the style of decoration that prevailed during the middle ages, when every lady was her own head, and exhibited on the most insignificant part of her attire, the best of her art and State; it is well worthy to descend as an heirloom to posterity.

The Foreign lace, which, as presented in the Exhibition, I have endeavoured to describe, though now familiar to every one, has only been general in England for some five and thirty years. Before the peace had made us acquainted with the skill of our Continental neighbours in this branch of manufacture, the higher qualities of English lace were regarded as the only thing not to be surpassed; this impression found a strong confirmation in the fact, that at that time the French *Parisian dignities* to the limited supply afforded them through the gallant integrity of the Kentish smugglers. Before turning to the examples of this manufacture which may be found in the Crystal Palace, let us take a brief glance at the physiology of English lace-making. At the period of which I have just been speaking, as indeed is still the case, the employment was entirely in the hands of women and children, and was chiefly pursued in the towns, where, at that time, it was carried by Bedfordshire. There, children at the age of five years were regularly sent to school to acquire the art. A good mistress would, even in a village, frequently have as many as 60 pupils, who paid her from a penny to threepence a week each, according to their proficiency, and the importance of the work on which their "prentice hands" were engaged.

The children soon learned their art, and passed gradually through the ordeal of pattern, and then more gradually into the hands of the master conversant with the business. The thread of which lace was made came almost exclusively from Holland, and was supplied to the poor manufacturers by a class of traders who occupied something of the position of middle-men, between them and the lace merchants, from whom the retail dealers obtained their supplies. These persons were in the habit of selling the lappets about once in every six weeks, and purchasing all the lace that they could lay their hands upon, deducing from the price paid the value of the supply; if thread was left, they sold it, and manufactured into more lace by the period of their next visit. So great was the demand for it at that time, that all which could be made was sold by auction; and even when provisions were double their present price, the labour of the wife went far to support the family. The lace was usually fabricated in rooms without a fire, the dist of which would have ruined the expensive and delicate material. The threads were varying from three to ten or twenty yards. So perfect was the work, that each buyer with the quantity which could be made in a given time by

each person, that had the maker sold a few yards of the pillow to oblige the clergyman's lady or her visitor from town, the remainder was often thrown back upon her hands as a punishment for seeking another market for her wares. His knowledge, too, of the style of work of his employees was not less accurate, and he would be found able to detect at a glance the workmanship of each person from that of her neighbours. Formerly, every English lady of any pretensions wore caps and collars made exclusively of lace, and the consumption of which was, of course, considerable; and, as it was regarded as necessary for every one to possess a certain number of caps that had never been washed, the demand was, of course, constant. At length, however, Nottingham net, though originally sold at about a guinea a yard, was generally introduced; and, alas for the lacemakers, milliners adopted it for caps. Utrling's figured imitations then succeeded, diminishing still further the demand for the original fabric. The general peace admitted large consignments of foreign manufactures; the course specimens of Valenciennes were soon pronounced more beautiful than the finest British lace, and it was soon found to be more durable, since, to compete in some measure with foreign rivals and home machinery, an inferior thread was substituted for that of a more expensive description, and the glory of the Buckingham lace departed for ever. My readers must not conclude, however, that its manufacture has by any means ceased; a considerable quantity is still made, and it is to be seen in the Crystal Palace in the Great Exhibition; but this display is by no means large, and it is to the specimens of Honiton lace that the English amateur must point when anything like a comparison with the foreign is forced upon her. A handsome piece of Buckingham lace, of considerable width, is exhibited, with 800 bobbins attached to it. Some very pretty collars, cuffs, lappets, and neck-ties, the work of Elizabeth Frewen, of Marlow, are presented to our view in the South Central Gallery (No. 160), the work of Oliver, has also sent specimens, edging and flouncing, of excellent quality. An entirely new feature is presented in some specimens of this lace, which appear (357) under the name of Mr. Hurst, of Bedford; the peculiarity consists in the introduction of spun glass in the figure; this design may possibly give a new impetus to this declining branch of home manufacture, for which it is, indeed, highly desirable that a fresh interest should be created.

The Honiton lace, the production of England, and highly prized by the tasteful of all nations, a very elaborate display is made (also in the South Gallery) by several lace merchants of London, among whom Biddle and Co., of Oxford-street, better known as Heywards, should be distinguished. They exhibit on a large scale the arms of her Majesty, encircled by a wreath of palm branches, with which are entwined the rose, shamrock, and thistle; this is enclosed in a second border of oak leaves, the whole formed of Honiton lace. In addition to the lace, there are some very fine specimens of Honiton lace, including in its pattern the rose, tulip, convolvulus, fuchsia, &c. Four medallions, which compose the centre, offer specimens of the varieties in the manufacture of this lace. A head-dress, displaying the leaves of the convolvulus without flowers, also a belt and handkerchief of beautiful although indescribable pattern will excite universal admiration. A half-shawl, of *gimpure*, made at Honiton, the property of Langher and presented an elegant instance of this lace, and a very recently acquired, and in the present day. There are in this department several specimens, in which the Honiton assumes the rich and massive appearance of the antique laces, especially point; many will coincide in my opinion, that this is its most beautiful phase; it is certainly one to which a mere description could never do justice. Of Irish laces, the examples that present themselves, though not very numerous, are of such a character as to excite high anticipations of the perfection to which the Limerick, especially, has attained; and, indeed, they are now highly creditable to a country which has so recently adopted this branch of manufacture. Messrs. Forrest, of Dublin, contribute, among various objects a dress, with three flounces of shaded Limerick lace, which for intrinsic beauty and elegance of effect may vie with similar articles of a much more costly description. I regret that want of space should prevent my doing justice individually to the productions of the sister island, but elegance of a more important and less interesting character await us, and to them our attention must be directed.

My personal investigation of the various descriptions of silks in the Exhibition having commenced in that department of the South Gallery entirely set aside for the productions of the Spitalfields looms, it is to them that I wish now to direct the attention of my readers. A few general words will perhaps be expected of me in regard to the rival merits of the Lyons and British manufactures: to decide on, or even to point out the dissimilarity, is a task which I do not feel qualified to undertake; I will, therefore, confine myself to a few remarks on the quality of the silk manufacture; and, therefore, entirely disclaiming all intention of awarding the palm of merit, I will simply give my own impressions on the subject. Having been frequently informed of the great advantages possessed by the manufacturer of Lyons in his climate and water (used for the purposes of dyeing), which enable him to produce colours of a brilliancy and perfection unobtainable in England, I was fully disposed to see even the basis of the world silk, as well as to envy their foreign competitors. In the French department there are certainly some plain satins and gros de Naples, the chief attraction of which consists in their bright and vivid tints, and which are in this respect unequalled; but, as the English exhibit a have in general selected for exposition fabrics possessing so much elegance of design as to render them less dependent on colour for their beauty, the effect produced on my mind was not so great as I had anticipated. I think that those ladies who have from patriotic feelings systematically undervalued the productions of their country, will be enabled to pursue this principle without any sacrifice of taste or inclination.

I will now particularise some of the dresses and materials for dresses which appear most worthy of admiration. It will be difficult, by a written description, to present them in their individuality to the minds of my readers; I will therefore advise them to regard this sketch rather as a clue to the more attractive objects, and to be guided by it in their visit to a personal inspection of their merits. In case No. 1, alloted to the contribution of Mr. Redmayne, of Bond-street, are two very beautiful specimens, in yellow and brown, of moire antique silk, which present rather a novel effect, from the introduction of satin spots: this material, I believe, is properly designated by the name of *gros d'Afrique*, and is manufactured by Temple and Stone, of Spitalfields. Messrs. Roden and Sons (No. 15) have contributed a variety of silks, which, in the present unique, though scarcely likely to remain so, of the French representation, on a small scale, of course, of the far-famed *Victoria regia*. The flowers and leaves of this beautiful plant are, both in colour and form, very accurately represented, but scarcely show to as much advantage on the white grounds here selected as they would be likely to do on one of a darker hue. Case 14 is entirely occupied by Irish poplins, manufactured by Goughan, of Dublin, which, I is needless to say, are of the most attractive and beautiful kind. Some of the silks are more antique; the last I must especially commend as far surpassing all other figured ones in beauty. On two silk dresses, contained in glass 16, and exhibited by Mr. Dear, I shall have occasion to dwell longer than I have done on any that have yet passed under review; they are, in my opinion, almost the finest specimens of Spitalfields art, and I must recommend them to the attention of all lady visitors to the Exhibition. They are made in the Crystal Palace, and are the work of the Spitalfields Looms, and are, in my opinion, the most successful progress that has been made in the art of silk manufacture. The pattern in both dresses is the same, it consists of bright, of small flowers connected with each other, and thus forming elegant stripes. The ground is of ribbed silk, in one instance white, and in the other black, the effect in both being equally beautiful. The material appears to be of the thickest and richest texture, but entirely devoid of that stiff unyielding appearance often presented by a *premiere qualité*, which, although it may be of the most attractive kind, could justify the name of "stand alone," appear also likely to resist every attempt made to impart grace and elegance to their folds. I am informed that a dress of the pattern just described either has been or will be presented to the Queen, whose steady patronage of British manufacturers has so essentially benefited this class of her subjects.

Messrs. Sewell and Co., of Compton House, have sent amongst other objects a beautiful broad crepe, the ground of which is gold colour and white glaze, the pattern various flowers with rich and broad leaves. There is also a dress exhibited by Miss Clarke, of Regent-street, which presents a double claim to attention, as being rather a remarkable material, and as having been worn by her Majesty at a levee this season: it is called rainbow enamelled silk, and, indefinite as this description may be, I scarcely know how to convey a more ample or of the fabric seems principally composed of gold and silver, but with these are interwoven a variety of indistinct colours, from which I presume it derives its name. It is far surpassed in beauty by some dresses in the French department, of a somewhat similar description, to which I shall presently advert. In case 27 is a silk, the property of Howell and Co., the peculiarity of which is, that it is watered in the loom, or rather that the effect of watering is given by alternations of gold and satin; the narrow stripes of which follow the pattern usually given by the watered silk, and the watered silk is usually a large pattern in green and lilac. The *tout ensemble*, though it must be called



THE SHILLING DAY.—GOING TO THE EXHIBITION.

FIVE SHILLING DAYS AND ONE SHILLING DAYS.

THE day of the great folks, and the day of the little folks—the day of the peach-coloured *visites* and the gaudy *mousselines de laine*, and the day of the cotton prints and the handkerchiefs at 1s. 11½d.—the day of the shiny boots, and the day of the ankle jacks with hob-nails—the day of the newest paletot, and the day of the most primitive smock-frock—the day of vanilla, ices, and wafers, and the day of luncheons of crust and lumps of meat and liquid refreshments in small bottles—the day of languid lounging and chatting, and the day of resolute examining and frank amazement—the day of the West-End of London, and the day of all the other ends of the earth—the five shilling day in fact, and the one shilling day, come—pass each before us, with your votaries; exhibit each your phenomena and your usages; introduce us each to your train of company; tell us, each, your comparative value; read us, each,

your separate lesson: for you have and you present, each of you—crown day and twopenny day—your distinct train of appendages and characteristics. Sunday in the world is not more unlike Saturday, than Saturday in the Exhibition is unlike Monday. On one day, society—on the other, the world. On the one day, the Nave crowded in such fashion as opera corridors and Belgravian saloons are crowded, and the aisles and galleries empty. On the other day, the aisles and galleries crowded, and the Nave a thoroughfare—a street—swarming, bustling, pushing with loud voices and brusque movements; and people who have sharp elbows, and can use them, and who push along as in Fleet-street or in Cheapside, intent upon going somewhere, determination in their muscles and purposes in their eyes—the energetic business-like march of this energetic business-like nation.

And first—as they have had their earlier innings in the great game of the Exhibition—we take the five-shillings. On Saturday St. James

fairly ousts St. Giles; the latter worthy, but unfashionable saint, taking, however, ample revenge on at least four other days of the week. As becomes his gentility, St. James, upon his particular morning, gets up late, and ringing for his valet, looks over the morning packet of cards and letters, announcing “at home” and, in the vernacular, “dancing teas,” when, after profoundly meditating on how he intends to “employ each shining hour”—whether he will lounge away the day in the Club or the sweet shady side of Pall-mall, or whether he has any pasteboards to leave, or whether he shall fly from the gauds of the world, which are vanity, and solace himself, with a quiet stroll through country clms branching over the greensward, winding up with a dinner at the Toy or the Star and Garter, which is also vanity, but never mind that the brilliant idea perhaps strikes him that he will order out his cab, or saunter across the Park, and while away the hours in the “Palace,” as he imagines does he act. Loungingly and listlessly does he mark



THE SHILLING DAY.—EXTERIOR OF THE EXHIBITION.



AGRICULTURISTS AT THE EXHIBITION.

that singularly tall flagstaff, with that very small flag—large pocket-handkerchief size—which graces or does not grace the southern summit of the Transept. Loungingly and listlessly does he saunter across the magic threshold, and leave behind him the treasure of his autograph in a beautifully gentlemanly scrawl, backed by a high-life flourish or an aristocratic blot; and then, gazing around with a calm grace of patronising dignity, and an expression indicating that, "by Jove, the thing is very well in its way," he silently loses himself in the lightly rustling, and gaily but lowly talking throng of promenaders. No eagerness, mark you; no flutter of curiosity; no immediate plunge into one of the departments, irresistibly seduced by malachite, or statues with lace on their faces, or beds which look like young cathedrals. Why, he has seen all these things before. He has not missed a single day, from that on which her Majesty walked forwards and the Lord Chamberlain walked backwards from England to Canton,

and from Canton to New York, until, of course, until the irruption of the shillings broke into what were becoming his daily habits, and for a space turned him out. Do not let us lose him, however. Mark how the Saint, in his light paletot and glazed boots, saunters observingly through the perfumed throng. He has already nodded to a score of people, and said, "How do? Fine day," to a dozen. Then he strays from party to party of the gayest lady-birds under the glass. He loses himself in the accustomed ocean of small talk about balls and parties and concerts and operas, and all the piquant scandal and all the staler gossip of the great world. He wonders what they are going to do with the Building; he wonders whether they will let people ride in it. He don't suppose they'll stand drags. He wonders if they'll keep the organs in, and the Crystal Fountain. He wonders where that sparrow is, that they say is in the Exhibition. He wonders whether any new things have come in since last Saturday. He understands that So-and-So has

purchased so and so, and that Thingamy has given an order for a duplicate of what's its name. He wishes they had made the Building all arched, like the Transept. He'd have done it, if he had had anything to do in the matter. He finds it very hot; but believes they say it is hotter in the gallery; and wonders why Mr. Paxton don't find some means of cooling the air, icing the fountains, or driving a cold blast through the organs, or something of that sort. Now and then, with a couple of ladies on his arm, he may saunter carelessly into France or Austria, to see the prettinesses of furniture and decoration. Lady Jane wants to look at a candelabrum for the dining-room in Park-lane, or the Hon. Mrs. de Smythe, wishes to secure a glittering piece of marqueterie for the drawing-room in Belgravia or Tyburnia. In some cases, the Jewellery has still lingering charms. The nose of the unhappy Koh-i-noor has been dreadfully put out of joint; but there are Hope diamonds and black diamonds, and marvellous emeralds and amethysts, which still reflect in



THE FIVE SHILLING DAY AT THE EXHIBITION.

The remarks we have offered apply to the great majority of departments and divisions confined to the estimate of the Censors and Jurics; but it ought not (in a historical view of this sort) to be passed *sub silentio*, that in some few of the cases there is not so entire a harmony and common consent as there is in the rest. Where any difference of opinion has arisen, is chiefly in those descriptions of competition which come under the cognizance of Taste, and it is well known how difficult it is to

(Continued on page 10.)

CLOUD WINE GLADDENETH the HEART

G.—TROTTER'S UNIVERSAL SHERRY. 30¢ per dozen, cash, bottles included. Cash. Carriage free within radius, on receipt of P.O. order.—THOS. A. TROTTER, 18, Philpot-lane, City.

INFANT'S NEW FEEDING BOTTLES.—Unqualified for simplicity, cleanliness, durability, ease, and comfort to the infant to feed from. See my daily advertisement in "The Times" BENJAMIN LEM, 186, Oxford-street. 7s. 6d. each. Beware of imitations. Each is engraved with my name and address. A prospectus sent free.

REEVES WATER COLOURS, prepared
with a medium of pure wax in lieu of gum, which adds greatly
to their permanency, brilliancy, and easy flowing quality.
REEVES' pure Cumberland Lead DRAWING PENCILS
Manufactured by 113, Cheapside, London.

**DRAWING ROOM LIBRARY, and
DINING-ROOM ORNAMENTS,** consisting of a new and elegant assortment of Vases, Figures, Groups, Canastoticks, Obelisks, beautiful Inlaid Tables, Paper-weights, Watch-stands, &c. imported and Manufactured by J. TENNANT, late Maw, 119, Strand, London.

PANTECHNICON, BELGRAVE-SQUARE.

—The Proprietors of this Establishment beg to call the attention of visitors to the Great Exhibition, and the public generally to the immense stock of well manufactured and seasoned European Timber now at sale at reasonable prices. The furniture is warranted to last.

IMPROVED INVALID COT CARRIAGES.
The greatest luxury and comfort ever introduced for Invalids, being fitted up with the patent noiseless wheels. These Carriages may be engaged on moderate terms for any journey, upon application to HENRY READING, COACH-BUILDERS, 10, FLEET STREET.

METCALFE and CO'S NEW PATTERN
TOOTH-BRUSH and MYRNA SPONGES.—The Tooth-brush
reaches thoroughly into the divisions, and cleanses them in the most
extraordinary manner; hairs never come loose: is. Peculiarly perme-

training Hair-brush, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, which will not soften like common hair. Improved Clothes-brush, that cleans harmlessly in one-third the time. An immense Stock of genuine unbleached Smyrna Sponges, at METCALFE, BISOLEY, and CO.'s only Establishment, 1308, Oxford-street, one door from Mollen-street.—Metcalfe's Alkaline Tooth-Powder, 2s. per box.

merable proofs of the high estimation in which GOWLAND'S LOTION is held by the most distinguished possessors of brilliant complexions by refreshing its delicate and preserving the brightest tints with which beauty is adorned."—Robert Atkay, London. "is on the Government stamp. Price, 2s, 3s 6d; quart, 4s 6d.

NO MEDICINE for the CURE of ASTHMA.
Consumption, and Coughs, was ever attended with such speedy and unfeigned success as Dr. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS. In every newspaper and periodical in the kingdom may be seen testimonials of their wonderful efficacy. They have a pleasant taste. Also, Dr. LOCOCK'S FEMALE WAFERS, the best medicine for females.

INFIRMARY for FISTULA and other DISEASES of the RECTUM, Charterhouse-square, London.
President: The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.
Treasurer: John Maitland, Esq., M.P., V.P.
Chairman: George Glasbeard, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman: John Griffith Frith, Esq.
 Bankers: Messrs. Masterman, Mildred, Peters, and Co., 33, Nicholas-
 lane, Lombard-street.
 Honorary Physician: John J. Furnival, Esq., M.D.
 Honorary Surgeon: Frederick Salmon, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S.
 The Committee respectfully direct the attention of the charitable
 and benevolent to the following names:

The Committee urgently call upon all who delight in alleviating the sufferings of their fellow-creatures, to assist, either by contributing to the fund for the general purposes of the Infirmary, or to that equal

To the GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE CHARITY.

Auxiliary Society— founded by and formed	Rodgson, R. Esq. add £1	1	0
	Horton, — Esq. add	1	0

of relieved Patients,	How, — Esq.	1	0
collected in trifling	Burton, Thomas, Esq. ..	1	0
Sums, add.	Ditto,	1	0
Painter, J. Esq. add.	Indermaur, — Esq.	1	0
Blackmore, H. Esq.	Jones, T. Esq.	10	0
Munt, R. Esq. add.	Jones, W. Esq.	2	0
Boon, Sebastian, Esq.	Lacey, J. O. Esq. add.	5	0

Brook, Richard, Esq.	1	1	0	Law, . . . Esq.	3	3	0
Brooke, Richard, Esq.	5	5	0	Lawson, . . . Esq.	1	1	0
Brooke, S. Hendry, Esq.				Leicester (A. Ouel), Esq.	1	1	0
Steward	2	2	0	Levin, J., Esq.	1	1	0
Brooks, Benjamin, Esq.	10	10	0	Lynch, J. Esq. add.	5	5	0
Stratton, K., Esq.	1	1	0	Macready, W. C., Esq.	3	3	0
Burbridge, William, Esq.				Madam, Cant. Steward	2	2	0

Steward.....	10	10	0	Mansey, J. Esq.....	2	2	0
Barrell, Sir C M, Bart.				Moore, Edward, Esq., add.	1	1	0
Steward.....	10	10	0	Murray, T Esq., add.....	10	10	0
Barton, Thomas, Esq., add.	2	2	0	Myers, Mrs.....	1	1	0
Carey, W H, Esq., add.....	2	2	0	O Colouel.....	2	1	0
Caruthers, N, Esq.....	10	10	0	Oliver, Jeremiah, the Ex-			
Chalk, Edward Esq add	1	0	0	cutors of the			

Couabon, M. Esq.....	1	0	Legacy of the late, 1890	0	0
Ellis, W. R. Esq.....	10	10	Post, Nathaniel, Esq.....	1	0
Falkner, Edward, Esq.,	1	0	Perceval, D. M., Esq.,	1	0
Fandell, H., Esq., add.,	2	0	Payne, W. Esq., and.....	2	0
Fish, William, Esq.....	1	0	Roberts, R. Esq.....	1	0
Fisher, James, Esq.....	10	10	Ronald, Rev. R. E.,	1	0
Forster, J. M. Esq., add.,	5	0	Rowland, J. M.,	1	0

Post, John, Esq., add	5	0	0	Steward, G. Glass, Esq.			
Friend, A., from Lincoln	5	0	0	Steward,	31	10	0
Friend, by Capt Maden,	10	0	0	Shaw, J. B., Esq.	a	1	0
Steward.....	1	1	0	Shaw, W. R., Esq.	a	1	0
G. F. H.	1	1	0	Shuckford, J. Esq.	a	1	0
Glyn. Sir E. Plompre,				Simmons, T. C., Esq.	a	1	0
				Simmons, Mrs.	a	1	0

Dart	10	0	0	Maio, W. Esq.	3	0	0
Goslett, W. Esq.	2	2	0	Smallpiece, Mrs.	2	2	0
Grace, H. Esq.	1	1	0	Stabb, Ewen. Esq.	2	2	0
Gray, H. Esq.	1	1	0	Stranger (A.)	1	1	0
Green, Mrs. Fred.	2	2	0	Street, W. F. Esq.	1	1	0
Grosch, Richard, Esq.	10	10	0	Stuart, Lord James, M.P.	3	0	0
Grubb, F. Esq.	1	1	0	Summers, J. Esq.	1	1	0

Hammond, C. R., Esq.	1	0	Tilson, T., Esq.	1	0
Harben, Mr. W. H.	1	0	Travey, The Late Dow-	1	0
Harrison, W., Esq.	1	0	ager Lady, add.	50	0
Hartbridge, W., Esq.	1	0	Uzuel, Matthew, Esq.	10	0
Herd, J., Esq.	1	0	Vivian, Rev. Dr., add.	1	0
Hower, C., Esq., add.	1	0	Wallance, J. B., Esq.	1	0
			Watson, Messrs.	1	0

Newland, — Esq add	1	1	0	Well-wisher (A).....	25	0	0
Loane, M, Esq.....	2	2	0	Wright G, Esq.....	1	1	0
BUILDING FUND.							
Amount before adverb led.....				\$1200 14 6			
Eight Honourable John				Wart. J Bartlett, Esq.....	10	0	0
Musgrove, Lord Mayor,				Hopwood, J H, Esq.....	1	1	0

President of the Charity	10	10	0	Hodkinson, Mr Shuff	5	5	0
A B C per Alki Hooper	2	2	0	Holt, Thomas, Esq.	1	1	0
Anglo. W B Esq. by the				James, John, Esq.	5	5	0
Right Hon Lord Mayor	5	5	0	Kelly, Francis, Esq.	10	10	0
Anonymous through Mr				London, W Esq.	1	1	0
Frederick Baldwin,				Longdon, Augustus, Esq.	10	10	0
				Lieut-Gen. Sir James Ince			

Hon. Surgeon and Founder of the In- fantry.....	2030	0	0	Lushington, C. H., V. P.	5	0	0
Anonymous	2	3	0	McAllen, J. and R., Esq.	1	1	0
Barney, H. Esq.	1	0	0	Madan, Capt. Stewa. d.	21	0	0
Baynton, Charles, Esq.	5	5	0	Mark, H. Esq.	5	5	0
Beaufort, Rear-Admiral				Wason, Mr.	3	3	0
				Masterman, John, Esq.			
				M. P. V. Treasurer	10	10	0

Sir Fraunce.....	3	5	0	Metcalf, T. Esq.	1	1	0
Drings, H. Esq.....	10	10	0	Middleton, Sir W. F. Hart	10	0	0
Brooke, S. Esq. Stew.				Mildred, Fiedrich, Esq.	3	3	0
ard, add.....	10	10	0	Moon, Edward, Esq. and	10	10	0
Bu bridge, W. Esq. Stew	10	10	0	Nottidge, William, Esq.	5	5	0
Nurrell, Sir Charles, Bart.				Onivie and B. own, Esq.	1	1	0
of P. Steward.....	21	0	0	Oxford, The R. H. Esq.			

Barrell, Perry, Esq....	10	10	0	the Bishop of	5	0	0
Barton, Thomas, Esq ..	5	5	0	Peggs, John, Esq. sdr..	19	0	0
C. S.	3	3	4	Potter, G. W. K., Esq.	3	0	0
Calden, Mr Alderman				Pulford, B. Esq. Steward	5	5	0
and Thorolf	5	5	1	Roberts, A. C. Esq.	5	0	0
Carrwright, Francis, Esq	5	5	0	Roop, General	5	0	0
Clark, J. Ann. Steward	5	0	0	Stonwell, Lucr. Esq.	5	1	0

Colchator, W. G. Esq.	1	1	0	Small, R. Esq.	1	1	0
Davis, Thomas, Jun, Esq.	1	1	0	Stowe, R. Esq.	1	1	0
Dow, Miss Caroline	5	0	0	Wassell, Rev. Mr. Edward	3	3	0
East India Company,				Wadman, G. Esq.			
The Honourable.....	50	0	0	Worsley.....	11	0	0
Kilby, W. R. Esq.....	10	10	0	Wright, Edward, Esq.	10	10	0
Kilby, J. M. Esq.....	5	0	0	Yanck, H. Esq.	5	0	0
				Young, J. Esq.			

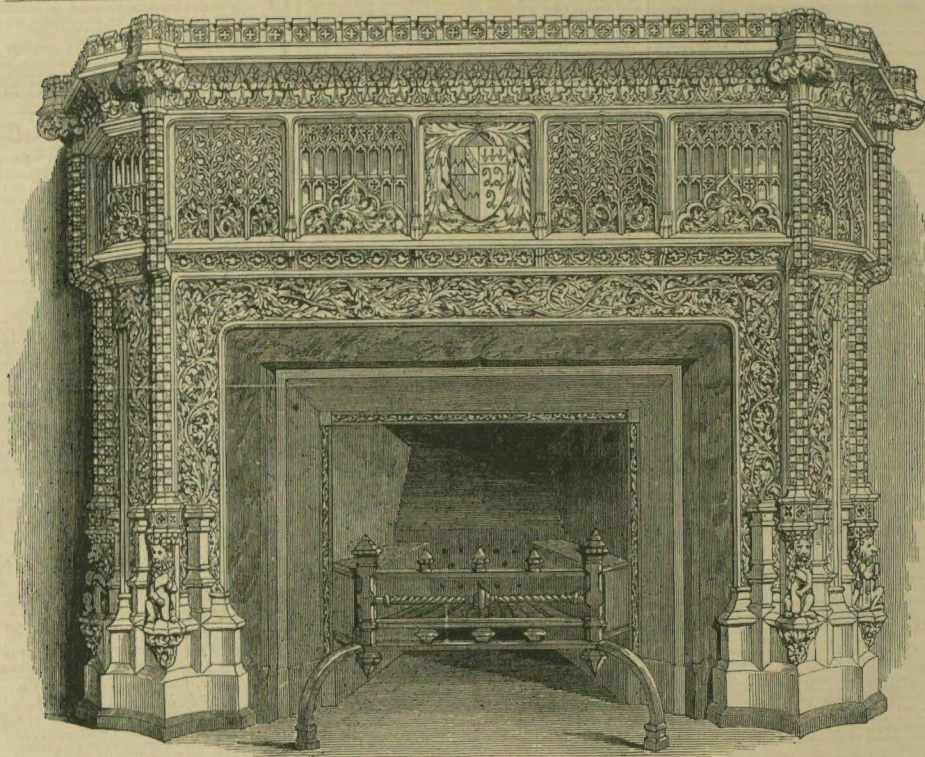
Fish, William, Esq.	10	0	0	Smith, Esq.	10	0	0
Foster, J. Holgate, Esq.	25	0	0	Sprague, Daniel, Esq.	5	5	0
Foster, John, Esq.	25	0	0	Swanger (A)	1	1	0
Freshfield, J. W., Esq.	10	0	0	T G	10	0	0
M 1, add.	10	0	0	T K	2	2	0
Gage, Right Hon Lord	2	0	0	Platt (Haining)	2	2	0
				Thell, William Esq.	10	0	0

Curry, W. H., Esq.....	10 10	Udell, Mat. Hew., Esq.....	10 10
Curry, R. Alexander, Esq.....	10 10	Wain, Richard, Esq.....	1 0
Cress, Ph. L., Esq.....	10 10	Walton John, Esq.....	10 10
Guarini, F. H., Esq.....	5 5	Welch, Thomas, Esq.....	1 0
Harris, Alfred, Esq.....	1 0	Wheeler, J. A., Esq.....	5 5
Harrison, W., Esq.....	5 0	Wuorikou, Miss.....	1 0

The following firm of business is recommended to these churches:

I give aid beneath out of such parts of my personal estate as may lawfully be applied for that purpose, the sum of £— to the Infirmary for the Relief of the Poor afflicted with Fits and other Disorders of the Brain, established in London, which shall be for the use and benefit of the said Infirmary or to Build a Fund, and the name of the person who shall be the donor of the said sum, shall be

subscriptions continue to be received for the general purposes of the Charity or Building Fund by the Treasurer, at the banking house of Messrs. Milford and Co., 25, Nicholas-lane; or by the Secretary, C. SIMMONS, Esq., as the Charity, Charterhouse-square, and King William-street, City.



GOTHIC MANTEL-PIECE.—BY WYNNE AND LUMSDEN.

(Continued from page 102.)

reconcile tastes. The exceptions, however, are, we believe, of small consequence; and if a little natural feeling has been excited, and a disposition to, perhaps, an excess of liberality created, we are inclined to think that the trifling exception will confirm the general rule, and we will have to say with Shakespeare, "All's well that ends well."

We have last to mention one minor inconvenience, which has resulted from the same individuals being Exhibitors and Jurors. By the rules of the Commissioners such parties are precluded from receiving premiums; and we are aware of more than one instance in which this will be doing injustice to pre-eminent merit.

MARTINUS SCRIBLERUS.



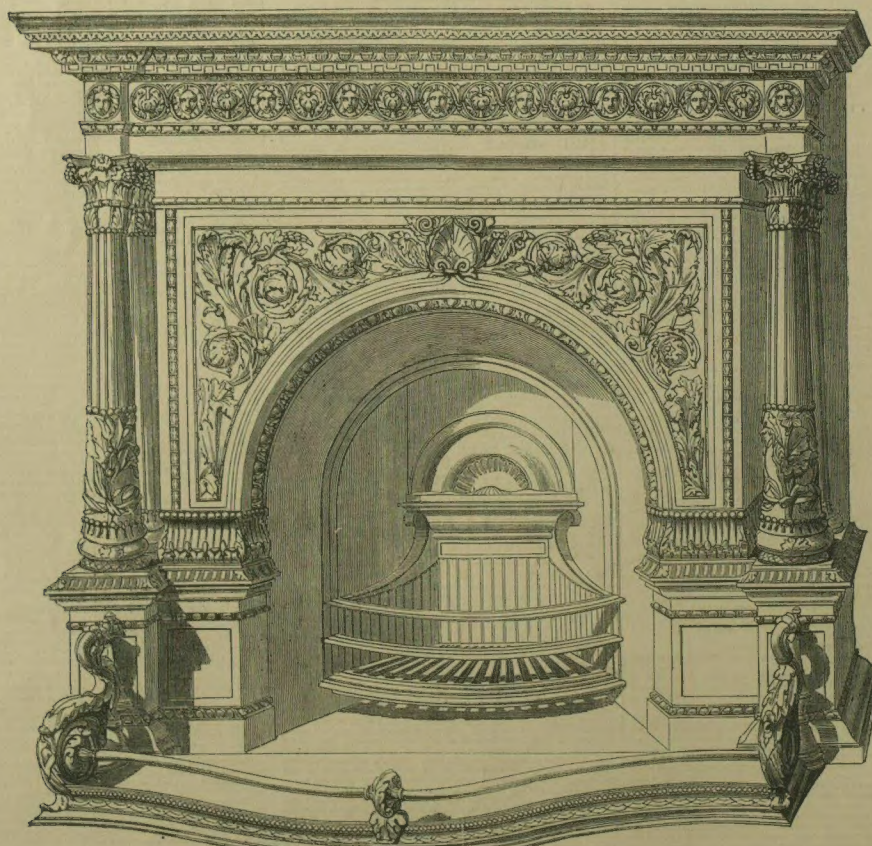
SILVER SALTS.—LAMBERT AND RAWLINGS.

GOTHIC MANTEL-PIECE. BY WYNNE AND LUMSDEN.

Messrs. Wynne and Lumsden exhibit a very fine specimen of oak carving, being a mantel-piece for a gentleman's mansion, whose arms are represented in the centre. It is a Gothic design, the merit of which is attributable to Mr. H. Crutten, the architect; and the execution shows some of the most careful and finished workmanship ever bestowed on this material.

FIRE-PLACE. BY HOOLE AND CO.

Underneath, we give an Engraving of one of the very handsome Fire-places of iron or moulds exhibited by Messrs. Hoole and Co., of Sheffield. The design, which is of the Renaissance period, is very pure and elegant, and the execution the



FIRE-PLACE.—BY MESSRS HOOLE.



GOTHIC NICHE.—MESSRS. LANE AND LEWIS.

perfection of metal casting. We understand that it here appears just as it came from the furnace, no file or implement of any kind having been applied to it. The spectator will not fail to remark the peculiar colour of the cast-iron portions of the work, which present almost the effect of bronzing, and which we understand is the result of a number of experiments made by this firm in the fusion of metals, whilst it is secured from oxidation by the application of a transparent fluid, which was suggested to them by Mr. Hunt, of the Museum of Practical Geology. The discovery is new and useful, and can be extensively applied to objects of every day use.

GOTHIC NICHE. BY LANE AND LEWIS.

Amongst other very beautiful specimens of carving to be found in the Building Court is a canopy Niche, containing a statue

of St. Peter, designed and executed in Caen stone, by Henry Lane and John Lewis, of Clifton, near Bristol. Besides the principal figure are eight others—those on the pedestal being three angels bearing a scroll, on which is inscribed the divine injunction, "Feed my sheep." Above are the four Apostles; and, crowning all, the Saviour. The propriety of so introducing the last-named may be questioned. The decorative portions are extremely well finished, and the general style of the work is highly creditable.

SILVER SALTS. BY LAMBERT AND RAWLINGS.

The silver salts, by Lambert and Rawlings, are of very fanciful and appropriate device: the dolphin in the one, and the shell in the other, being both emblematic of the briny deep. They are, besides, very prettily executed, the workmanship being of the highest order.